

Using metrics to achieve energy affordability

***MI Low-income Policy Board
2.27.23***

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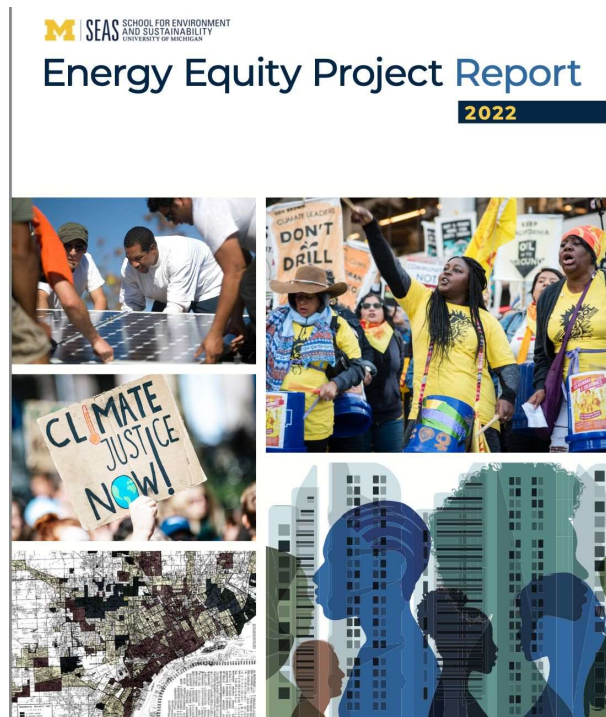
Agenda

- EEP Framework Overview
- What's at stake
- The path we're on
- Working with data & the Path to 6% Tool
- Discussion

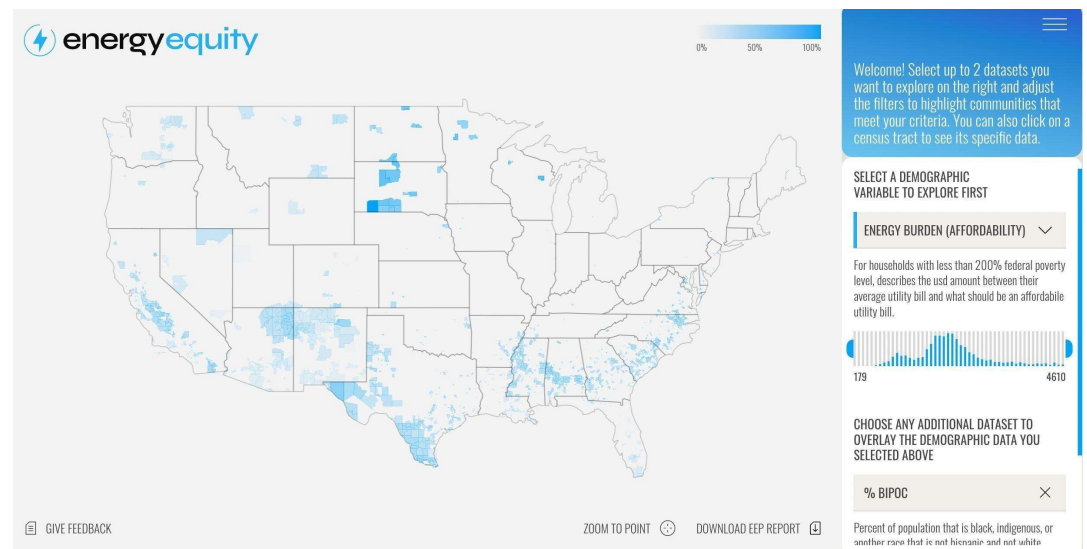




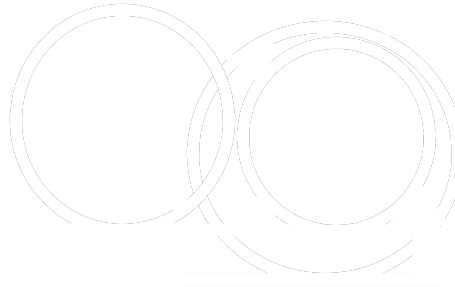
The Energy Equity Project Framework



+



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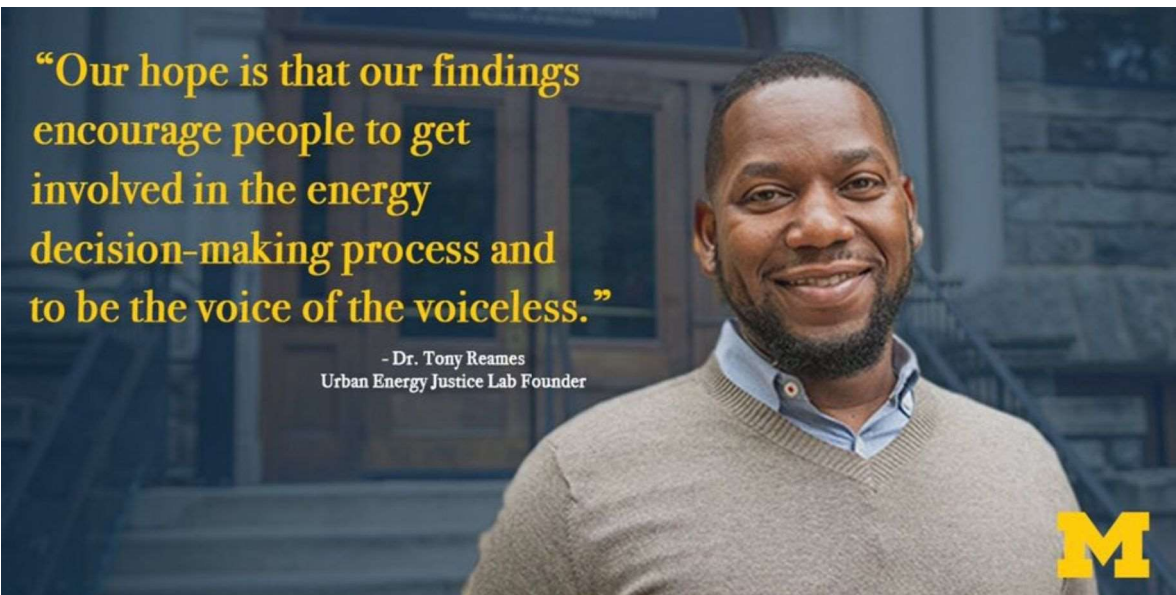
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ENERGY EQUITY PROJECT FRAMEWORK ■ 7

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RECOGNITION

PROCEDURAL

DISTRIBUTIVE

RESTORATIVE

Each workgroup charged with developing:

- 1. Indices**
- 2. Guiding principles**
- 3. Quantitative metrics**
- 4. Qualitative best practices**



Defining energy equity



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RECOGNITION

Who is vulnerable, who is privileged, and how?

PROCEDURAL

Who is at the table? What voice and power do they have in influencing planning, decision-making, and implementation?

DISTRIBUTIVE

Who bears the brunt of the burdens? who benefits and how?

RESTORATIVE

How can we rectify past injustices caused by the energy system and prevent future harms?



What Justice40 requires (& doesn't)

$\geq 40\%$ benefits delivered to **disadvantaged communities**



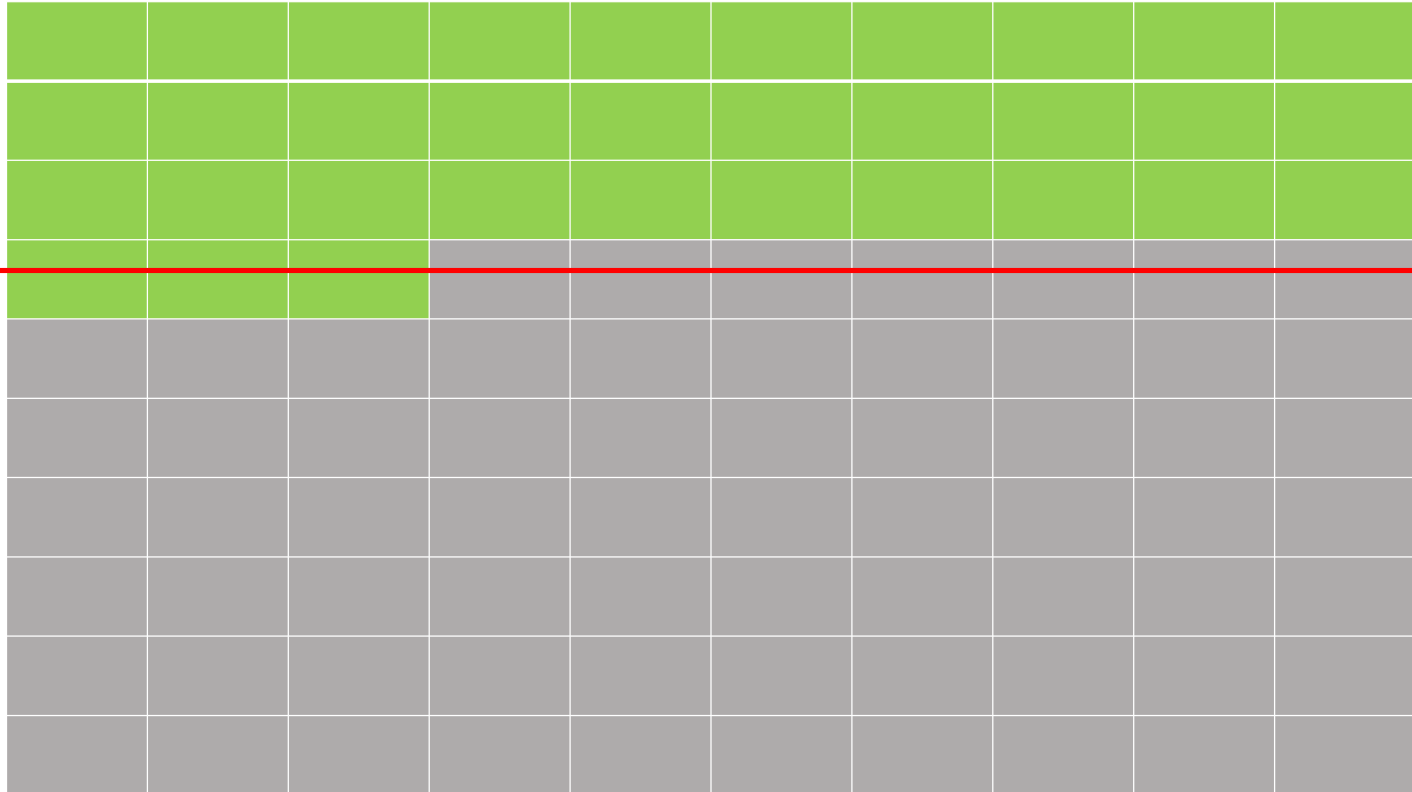
What Justice40 requires (& doesn't)

>=40% benefits delivered to **disadvantaged communities**
[Distributional + **Recognition]**



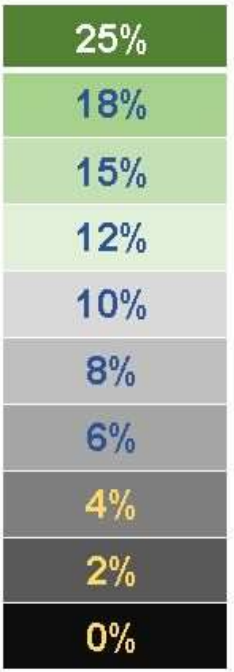
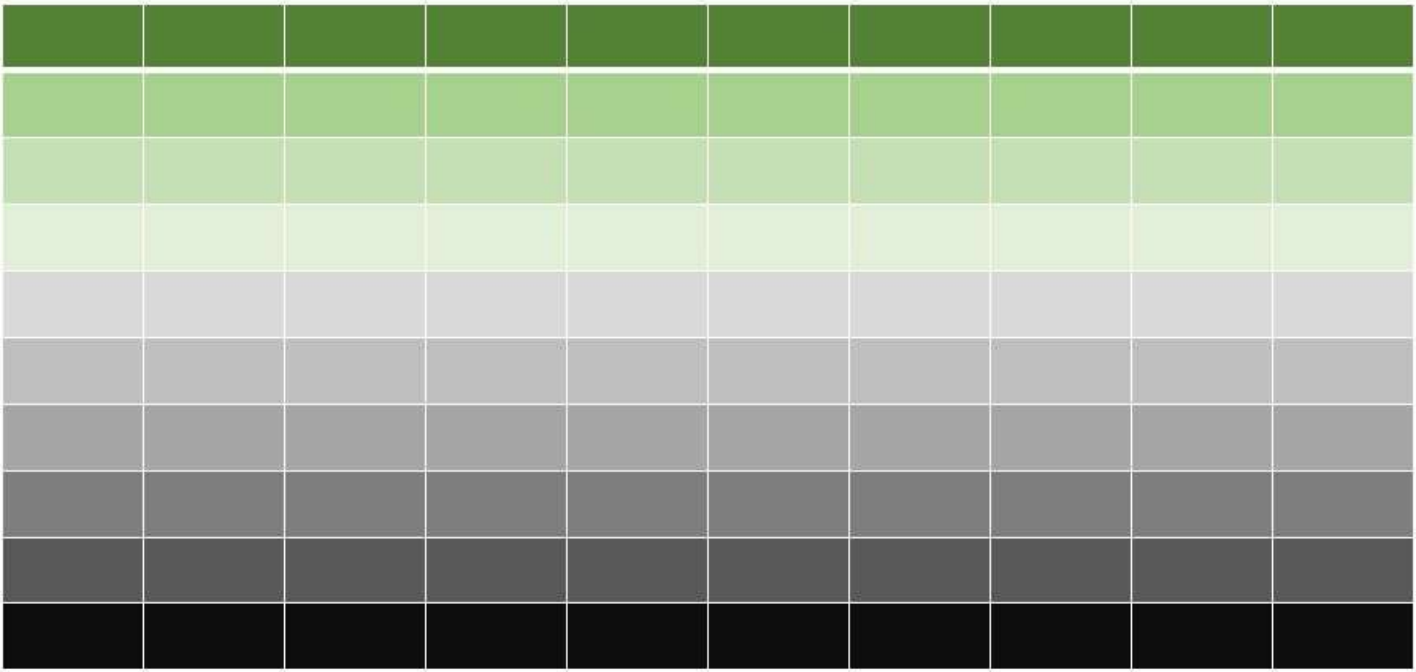
**Traditional
Justice40
Application**

33% of population received 40% of benefits



67% of the population receives 60% of benefits

Progressive
~~Justice40~~70
Application



What does distributional justice look like?



**2006-2014;
~18B in federal
tax credits**

**How much was
received by:**

Richest 10% ??

Bottom 60% ??



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What does distributional justice look like?



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Richest 10% ??

Bottom 60% ??



What does distributional justice look like?



**2006-2014;
~18B in federal
tax credits**

**How much was
received by:**

**Richest 10% ??
\$10.8B**

**Bottom 60% ??
\$1.8B
36X less**



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What does distributional justice look like?



**Median income
of households
installing solar
is \$113,000.**

**>90% of federal
tax credits for
electric
vehicles are
received by
households that
earn >
\$200,000.**



How do we ensure that IRA
incentives for home retrofits
follow a different path?



Pathways to universal affordability are within reach

\$61,000 in retrofits – for \$23,000?



Pathways to universal affordability are within reach

\$61,000 in retrofits – for \$23,000?

*IRA: \$14,000 x 2 years – full electrification + super-efficiency
\$10,000 x 1 year - tax credit for solar + storage*

\$38,000 in federal funds



Pathways to universal affordability are within reach

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\$38,000 in federal funds

*\$23,000 balance repaid over 10 years:
Customer @ \$50 - \$100 / month
MEAP
Local & state sources*



Pathways to universal affordability are within reach

\$61,000 in retrofits – for \$23,000?

*IRA: \$14,000 x 2 years – full electrification + super-efficiency
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*\$23,000 balance repaid over 10 years:
Customer @ \$50 - \$100 / month
MEAP
Local & state sources*

- ☐ In 2033, customer has permanent energy security & affordability
- ☐ \$50 / month energy bill
2% energy burden @ \$30,000 | 4% @ \$15,000

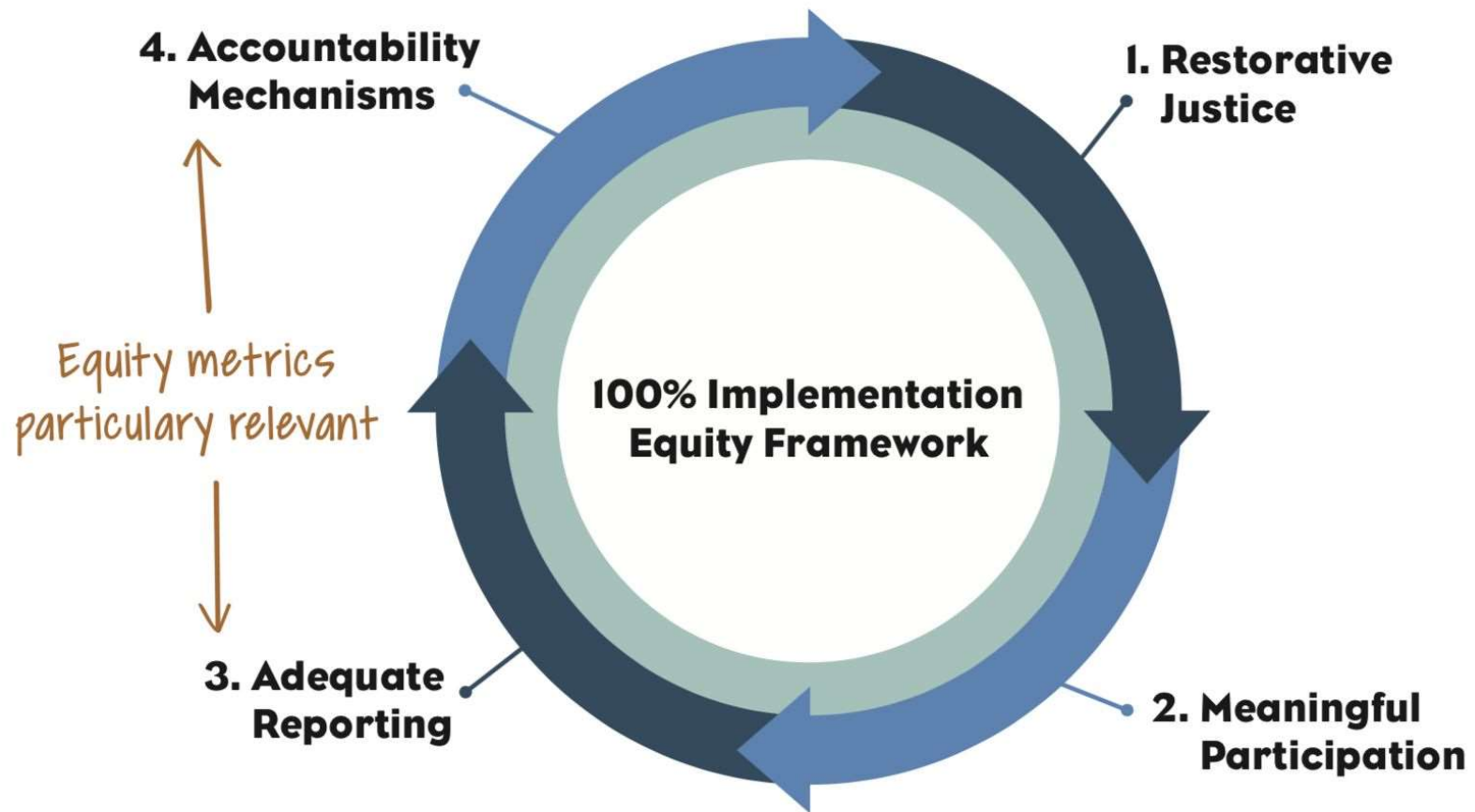


Energy equity dimensions, indices, and metrics

DIMENSION	INDEX	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE METRICS
RECOGNITION	Historical	Captures historic disinvestment, discrimination, disenfranchisement, and environmental justice burdens that continue to impact present circumstances.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportionate disparities in historic program spending and savings by race, income Historic presence of toxic facilities/superfund sites/cancer clusters Anti-equity/anti-clean energy lobbying expenditures Redlining and housing discrimination
	Identity	Captures demographic, social-economic, and geographic variables that are closely correlated with energy and climate vulnerability and disproportionately high burdens and low benefits from the energy system.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate vulnerability score Housing access/stress Demographics Pollution burden Health measures (e.g. asthma rates) Economic indicators (e.g. % HH below 50% AMI)
	Security	Captures data that indicate how continuously, safely, and reliably one has access to energy without interruption or compromising other basic needs or comfort.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Power outage frequency and disparities Shutoffs/shutoff policies Arrearages Energy as human right declarations
	Affordability	Considers rate structures, payment plans, financial assistance, household financial benefits from clean energy programs, and disparities in energy costs among different demographic groups.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presence of progressive/lifeline rate structures Maximum limits on energy burdens Rate disparities between residential, commercial, industrial Size of overall safety net (per capita) % of safety net spent on longterm affordability, vs bill assistance
PROCEDURAL	Procedural	To what extent are BIPOC, frontline, and low-income residents able to engage in PUC cases, decarbonization planning, and have a meaningful voice in how plan and policies are created and designed. To what extent are they the architects of their energy future?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presence/extent of intervenor funding and resources PUC commissioner selection process and representation Mandatory equity training for PUC (and utility?) staff Data disclosure requirements Utility performance incentives and penalties tied to equity targets
	Access	How easy is it for people to learn about, qualify for, and enroll in programs?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multi-lingual ads, program materials, enrollment, and participation Marketing representing and to BIPOC, frontline audiences Disparities in participation rates Financing availability and eligibility requirements Access for renters Auto- and co-enrollments, ease of enrollment
DISTRIBUTIVE	Household benefits	Captures immediate financial and health benefits that participating households receive.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of high impact programs received by BIPOC, LI, frontline households % BIPOC households achieving >25% energy savings Reduction in unhealthy/unsafe housing conditions among BIPOC; improved indoor air quality Reductions in negative health conditions among BIPOC
	Community benefits	Captures medium- and long-term community level or indirect benefits including health, wealth-building, jobs, and environment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of new jobs held by BIPOC, frontline, low-income % of work for BIPOC-owned businesses; supportive policies Wages and job quality for BIPOC, disparities Reduction in heat islands, localized flooding Improved outdoor air quality Community health outcomes
RESTORATIVE	Reparations & Accountability	How do we liberate data and ensure transparency? How do we rectify and compensate for past harms and ensure they are not perpetuated in the future? How do we ensure that all dimensions of equity are considered holistically, with no dimensions ignored?	
	Power to the People	Who owns clean energy and receives the economic and environmental benefits? How do governance structures benefit or harm frontline communities? Who designs the systems? Who are the ultimate decision-makers?	
	Indigenous Sovereignty	How can a just transition promote visibility, healing, and a different relationship with energy? How are we connecting Indigenous justice and environmental justice and elevating the landback movement? How can clean energy and climate programs respect and honor Indigenous Sovereignty and traditional knowledge? How can we ensure that we are not perpetuating the language and practices of colonizers and move beyond a capitalist mindset? How do we measure/evaluate progress towards Indigenous Sovereignty in the realm of energy and climate?	
	Restoring Our Relations	How are we protecting and restoring ecosystems holistically and not merely transferring impacts to far away sacrifice zones? How can we shift our language and cultural practices to recognize non-human kin? How do we recognize and uplift the right of other species and ecosystems to exist? How can we ensure a habitable planet for future generations?	



Energy Equity Guidance



An Atlas of 148 Energy Equity Measures

Dimension	Total # Proposed Metrics	Included	Priority Data Gap	Desire to Create Rating	Shift to Best Practice	Unlimited Coverage or Unreliable Data	No Potential, Not Requested, Abandoned
Recognition	55	26	10	0	9	4	6
Procedural	40	0	1	8	10	5	16
Distributional	47	3	5	0	6	8	25
Restorative	6	0	0	0	2	4	0
TOTALS	148	29	16	8	27	21	47



Metrics summaries

EQUITY DIMENSION	MEASUREMENT SUMMARY	FUTURE NEEDS AND APPROACHES
RECOGNITION	Extensive data availability for demographic sub-dimension, especially through U.S. Census and American Community Survey datasets.	i) Develop historical dimension to: a) Measure cumulative disparities in benefits and burdens when possible (e.g. receipt of financial incentives). b) Suggest a process for integrating narratives of historical concerns into equity assessment. ii) Secure energy insecurity data for every census tract. Shutoff data is already held by utilities but infrequently disclosed.
PROCEDURAL	Numerous best practices have been identified in guides and reports, but almost none are measured quantitatively.	i) Create quantitative rating scales to assess qualitative performance in procedural and program access sub-dimensions.
DISTRIBUTIONAL	A limited number of national data sets exist; some of these are state-wide scores that need to be applied.	i) Pursue priority data gaps in affordability, household benefits (e.g. energy savings by race, health benefits) and community benefits (e.g. job creation and quality.)
RESTORATIVE	Primary approach is qualitative best practices; majority does not lend itself to quantitative measurement.	i) Develop an overarching process for setting standards in the other three dimensions that must be met from a restorative perspective. ii) Continue to hone conceptual development of sub-dimensions and identify applications specific to the energy system. iii) Compile and develop new resources that promote holistic consideration of restorative equity in energy planning, programming and decision-making.

DISTRIBUTIONAL EQUITY

1. Included

METRIC	INCLUDED STATUS	DIMENSION	SUB-DIMENSION	RESOLUTION	WORKGROUP INITIAL RATING
Energy burden disparities	Included	Distributional	Household Benefits	Census Tract	4.75
Average energy burden among low-income households, BIPOC-F-LI households, and/or other groups (e.g. renters)	Included	Distributional	Affordability	Census Tract	4.43
Disparity in rates between residential vs commercial & industrial	Secured – late addition	Distributional	Affordability	State	3

2. Priority data gaps & desire to create rating scales

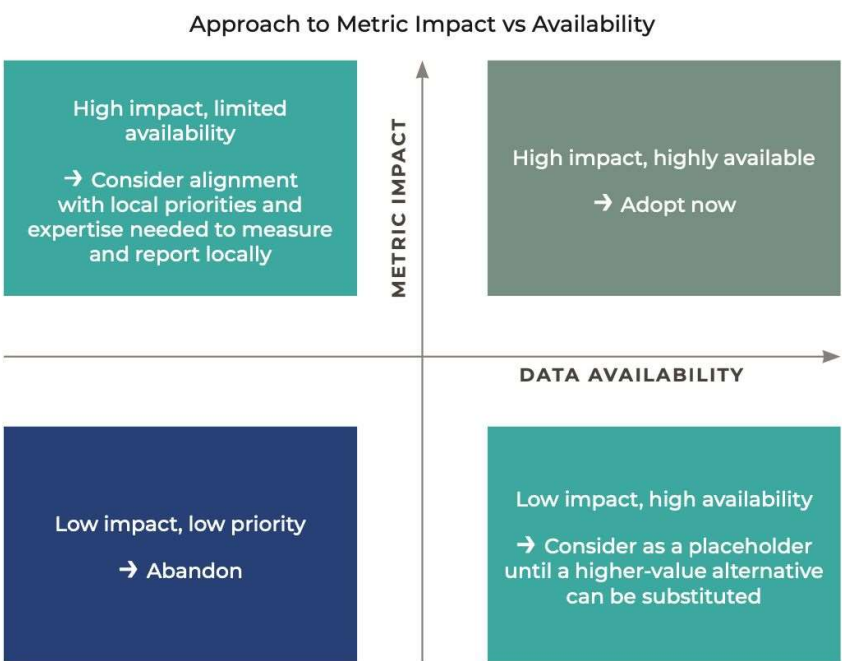
METRIC	INCLUDED STATUS	DIMENSION	SUB-DIMENSION	RESOLUTION	WORKGROUP INITIAL RATING
Change in air quality in BIPOC-F-LI communities	X – priority data gap	Distributional	Community Benefits	Census Tract	4.80
% contracts awarded to BIPOC-F-LI-owned businesses	X – priority data gap	Distributional	Community Benefits	State	4.45
BIPOC-F-LI community and climate resilience benefits, reduction in disparities	X – priority data gap	Distributional	Community Benefits	Census Tract	4.33
Reduction in asthma rates	X – priority data gap	Distributional	Community Benefits	Census Tract	4.27
% electricity generation from renewables	X – priority data gap	Distributional	Community Benefits	Utility Service Territory	3.18

3. Shift to best practice

METRIC	INCLUDED STATUS	DIMENSION	SUB-DIMENSION	RESOLUTION	WORKGROUP INITIAL RATING
BIPOC-F-LI quality of new jobs/wage disparities	X – shift to qualitative/best practice	Distributional	Community Benefits	Census Tract	4.00
% of new jobs obtained by impacted communities/households	X – shift to qualitative/best practice	Distributional	Community Benefits	Census Tract	4.00
Arrears forgiveness policies/plans/funding (aka AMPs – arrears management plans)	X – shift to qualitative/best practice	Distributional	Affordability	Utility Service Territory	3.85
% BIPOC-F-LI participants achieving “substantial” (20%+) energy savings	X – shift to qualitative/best practice	Distributional	Household Benefits	Utility Service Territory	3.82
Maximum energy burden for renters	X – shift to qualitative/best practice	Distributional	Affordability	State	3.21



Metrics guidance



Ideally, many of the measures selected in an energy equity plan will be both high impact and highly available.

ENERGY EQUITY DIMENSION	CORE MEASURES	INTERMEDIATE MEASURES	ADVANCED MEASURES
Recognition			
Procedural			
Distributional			
Restorative			

Distributional		
CORE	INTERMEDIATE	ADVANCED
Exceeding the E3b metric – spending	Exceeding the E3b metric – savings	Exceeding E3b at the program level
Average energy burden by census tract	Energy burden disparities among BIPOC, low-income and frontline communities	Percentage of income payment plans and/or arrearage management plans
Disparity in energy savings	% frontline participants achieving substantial energy savings (>20%)	Time to serve all frontline households with significant retrofits
% Contracts awarded to frontline-owned businesses	% jobs to individuals from frontline communities	% total economic benefits (including wages, wealth generation) to priority communities
Reductions in asthma or respiratory distress	Indoor air quality improvements	Climate and resilience benefits to frontline communities

Goals for Energy Equity Metrics:

Accept the limits of data:

1. Tie back to guiding principles
2. Supplement with qualitative best practices
3. Less is more – many metrics and priorities mean none have power

Work with community:

1. Co-create – meet a meaningful need defined by frontline communities; community-driven define weighting
2. “Maxi-Min” principle –maximize the outcomes for the most impacted & vulnerable
 - combining Recognition and Distributional metrics
3. Address all four dimensions of energy equity
4. Address cumulative impacts

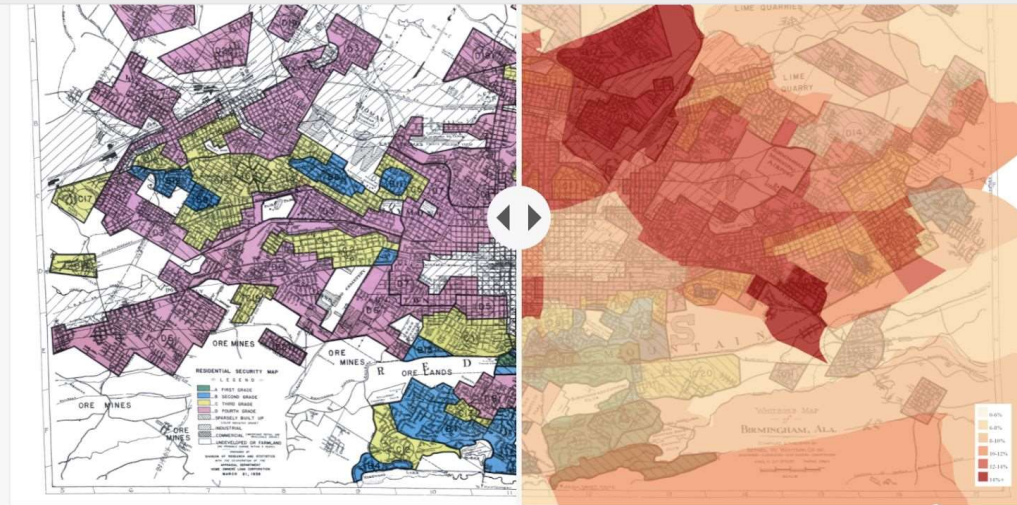
Principles of Distributional Equity

In an equitable energy system, all households would have access to affordable, clean, reliable energy services. In practice this would mean:

- No households face extreme/severe burdens (>10%).
- A plan and pathway to reducing high energy burdens (>6%) within the next three years
- The distribution of energy burdens does not disproportionately impact any particular demographic or socioeconomic group. In other words, no disparities in energy burden by race, income, education, disabilities or health conditions, age, family structure, or property ownership.
- All households have access to a minimum level of energy services at a cost they can afford without sacrificing other needs.



GUIDANCE ON INTEGRATING QUALITATIVE INFORMATION



Home Owners' Loan Corporation (HOLC) Redlining Maps vs. Current Energy Burden
 Birmingham, Alabama (above) and Dallas, Texas (below)

The solutions for addressing energy insecurity are complex. Accurately identifying the groups most vulnerable to energy insecurities is essential to creating meaningful and effective policy to address the cascading effects of energy insecurity. The **built environment** team at SEEA is actively researching and analyzing metrics to identify energy insecure households and how policy and programs can best support affected communities in the Southeast.

Questions? Contact built environment project managers [Maggie Kelley](#) or [Will Bryan](#).

HOW ARE WE REPRESENTING COMMUNITY NARRATIVES?



Indigenous Sovereignty

- Environmental justice is Indigenous justice
- Colonialism & capitalism are at the core of climate change and deep inequities
- Indigenous liberation & sovereignty are our path forward
- Restoring balance and returning to our sacred role as original caretakers



LANDBACK

People vector created by freepik

Steps to advancing energy equity

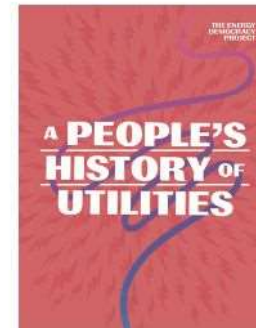
1. Review equity prompts
2. Map a robust community engagement process
3. Adopt a holistic energy equity definition
4. Co-create guiding principles
5. Set equity targets
6. Establish metrics for accountability
7. Adopt best practices for qualitative

Equity prompts for different audiences:



Frontline communities:

- What guiding principles do we want to see established in the energy system?
- What is the extent of energy inequities we face? What data is available to help us quantify these inequities? How can we compliment this data with the stories of our lived experiences?
- What are the structural issues in the energy system (financial, regulatory, policy) that have and continue to contribute to these inequities? How would we remediate them?
- Power mapping – who are making energy decisions that impact us? What specific powers do they have and what maintains those forms of power? What levers do we have to intervene?
- What tools, tactics, and narratives would inspire our community members to action?



- What do we want from people in power? What are our asks? If we must start somewhere, what are our highest priorities?

RECOMMENDED RESOURCE:

- Rivera et al, 2021. A People's History of Utilities. The Energy Democracy Project

The Path We're On



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What's At Stake?

“energy-burdened households were at about 150%–200% greater risk of transitioning into or extending the duration of economic poverty over a two-year timeframe relative to non-burdened households.” (Bohr & McCreery, 2020)



What's At Stake?

“energy-burdened households were at about 150%–200% greater risk of transitioning into or extending the duration of economic poverty over a two-year timeframe relative to non-burdened households.” (Bohr & McCreery, 2020)

“For moratoria on utility disconnections, COVID-19 infections rates could have been reduced by 8.7% and deaths by 14.8%.” (Jowers et al, 2021)



People are
desperate for
help with
unaffordable
utility costs

Source:
SouthStrong
campaign, 2020.

YOUR STATE HAS MONEY TO SPEND TO HELP PEOPLE IN THE
CORONAVIRUS PANDEMIC.
WHICH OF THESE WOULD BE MOST USEFUL?

Help with Rent 37%

Help Paying for Utilities 29%

Food Assistance 20%

Childcare Assistance 2%

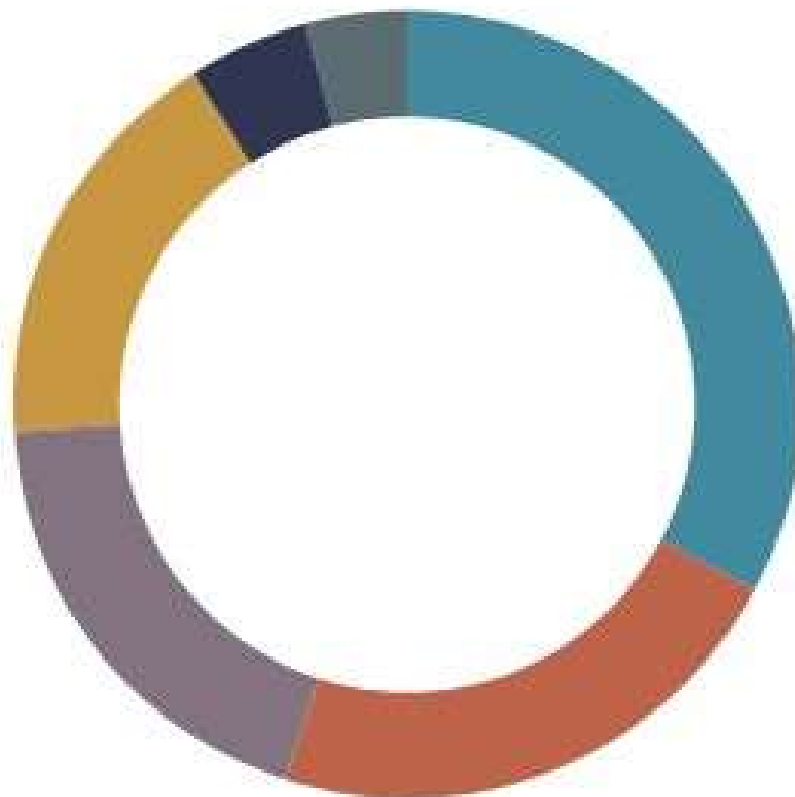
Help with Medical Bills 2%

Transportation Assistance 2%

Jobs Program 1%

PPE for Work 1%

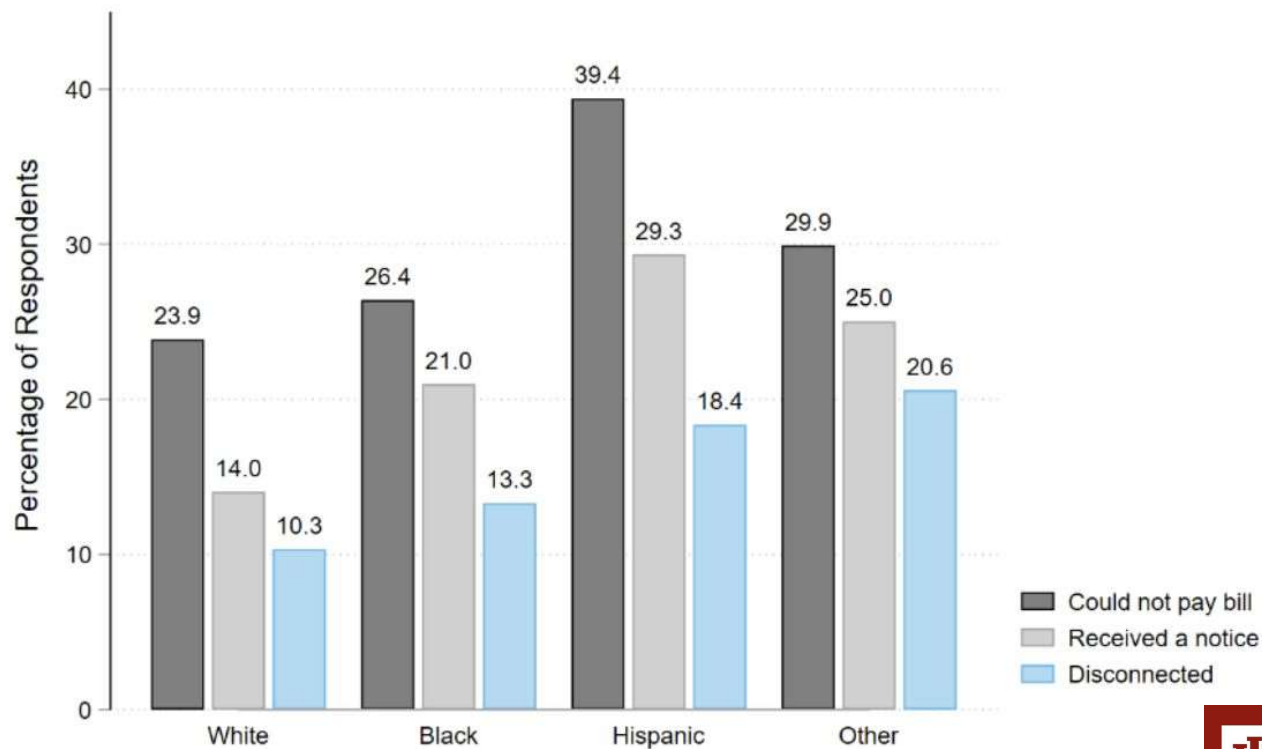
What is the top housing challenge you have experienced in Detroit within the last 12 months?



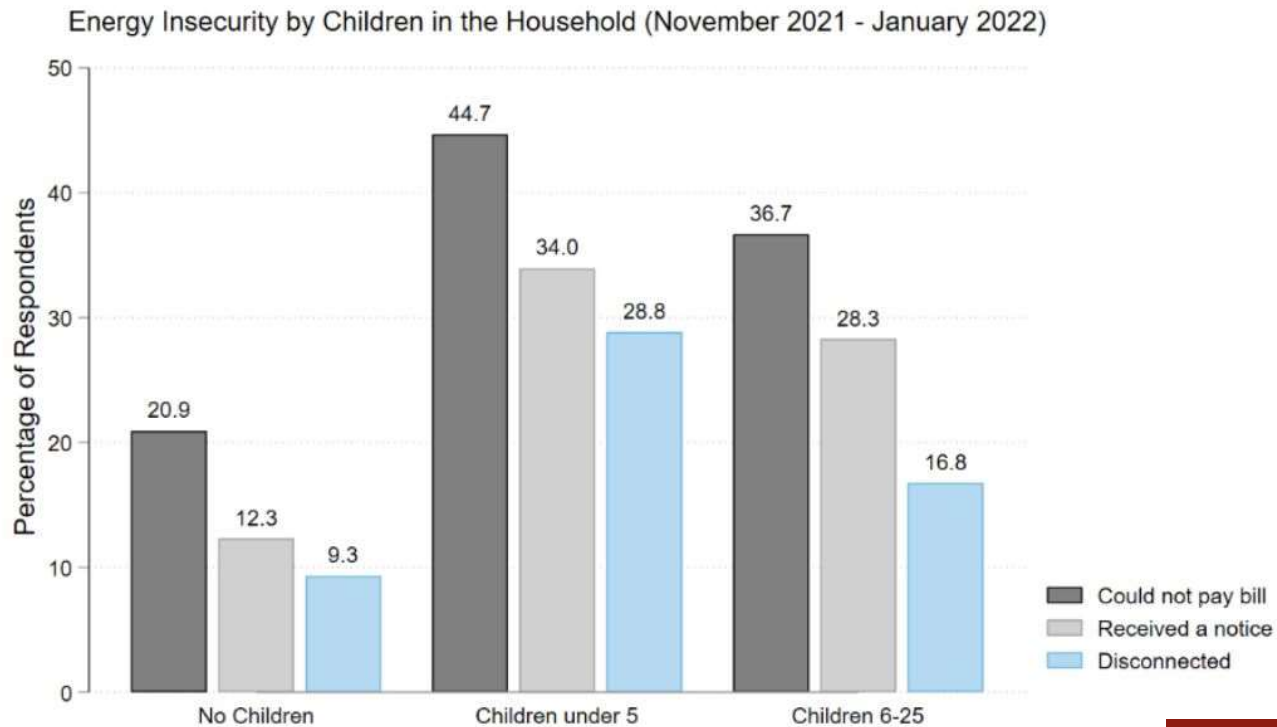
- 33%** Utility Affordability
- 22%** Housing Affordability
- 19%** Housing Quality
- 17%** Other
- 5%** Housing Access
- 4%** None

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Energy Insecurity by Race Last Three Months (November 2021 - January 2022)



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Rate of Disconnects Relative to Eligible Disconnects

Month	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
January	37%	19%	15%	31%	33%	35%	52%	51%	52%
February	36%	21%	19%	37%	37%	41%	47%	51%	49%
March	18%	22%	20%	31%	37%	39%	54%	61%	56%
April	18%	22%	19%	35%	46%	45%	58%	51%	53%
May	22%	21%	20%	42%	60%	56%	60%	60%	62%
June	26%	21%	17%	39%	51%	52%	68%	65%	59%
July	27%	20%	14%	38%	45%	56%	59%	54%	41%
August	29%	25%	12%	39%	45%	39%	55%	56%	53%
September	23%	20%	14%	30%	25%	37%	52%	52%	N/A
October	23%	20%	17%	30%	37%	41%	43%	45%	N/A
November	18%	14%	19%	27%	26%	34%	42%	45%	N/A
December	12%	7%	15%	19%	22%	32%	33%	21%	N/A
Total	22%	19%	17%	32%	36%	41%	51%	50%	53%

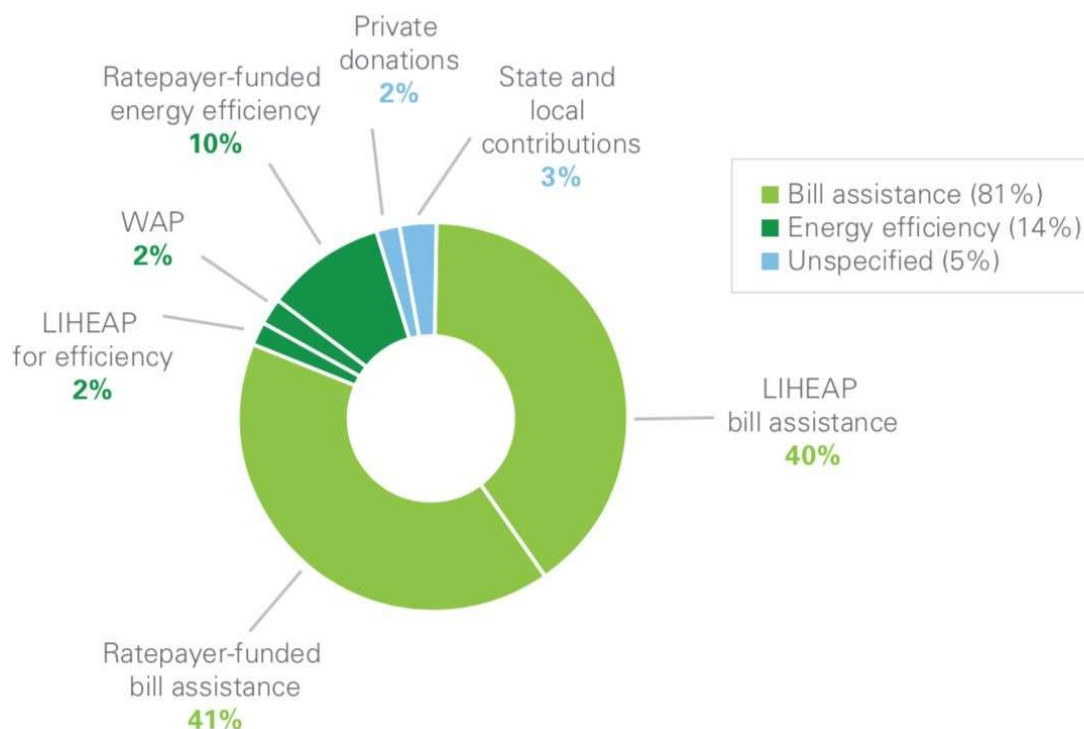
Disconnection rates based on SCE's Data Response to ALJ Ruling, Tables II-1 and II-2



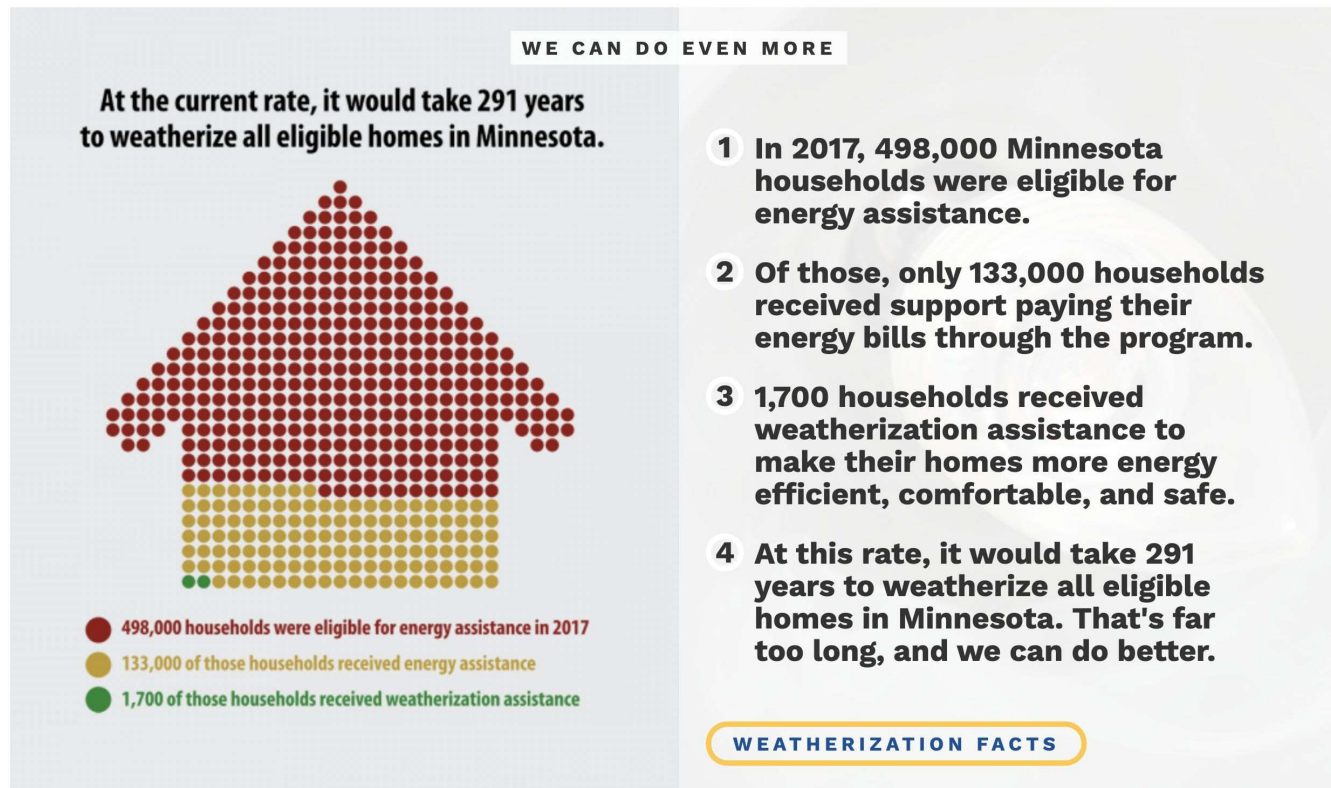
Public Advocates Office: The Voice of Consumers, Making a Difference!



FIGURE 6. Support for low-income energy needs. Data on ratepayer-funded bill assistance, ratepayer-funded energy efficiency, WAP, and LIHEAP assistance are from 2013. LIHEAP spending on efficiency is approximated based on 6% of LIHEAP funds spent on efficiency in 2006. Data on state and local contributions and private donations are from 2010. Data collected from the LIHEAP Clearinghouse in 2016. *Source:* Cluett, Amann, and Ou 2016.



The Path We're On



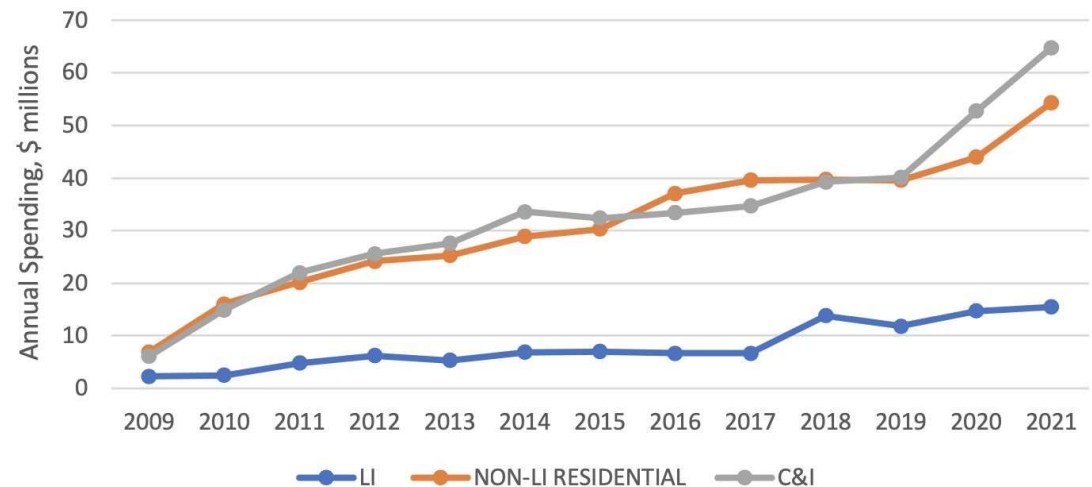
The Path We're On

- Michigan ranks 46th out of 51 (including DC) for the ratio of residential rates to C&I rates (123%).
- The national average is 115%.
- Alabama is #1 at 97%.

DTE Rate Increase Proposal – U-21297_0002

Residential	13.9%
Secondary (Commercial)	11.5%
Primary (Industrial)	7.0%

Change in DTE EWR Electric Spending by Class



The E3B Investment Performance Map illustrates utilities' performance relative to their E3B investment target. Selecting a utility activates a pop-up presenting additional energy efficiency investment metrics.

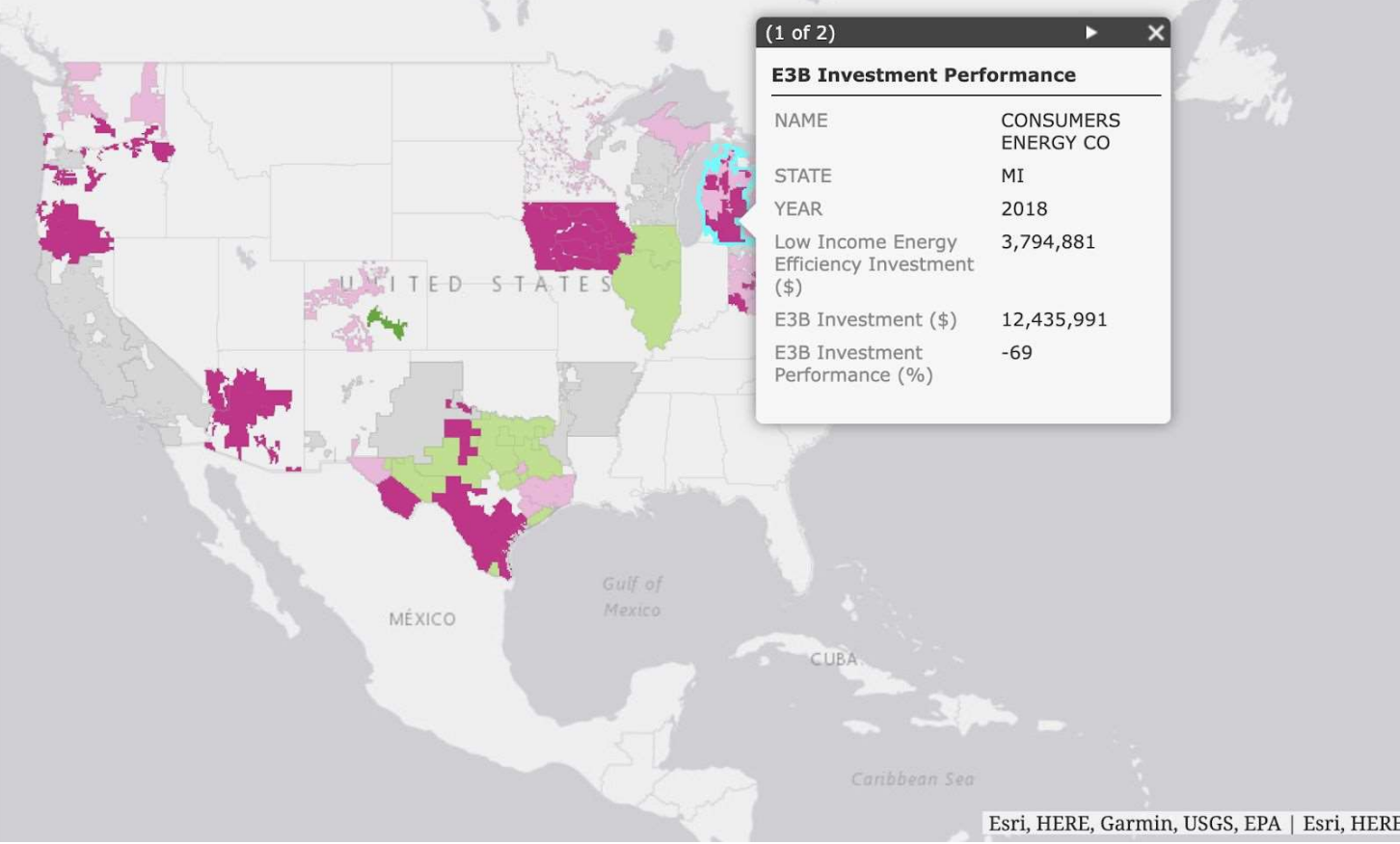
E3B Investment Performance Legend



Where 0% represents equitable investment
Green represents overperformance
Red represents underperformance

Of the 74 studied utilities, 16 invest in low-income energy efficiency programs at an above-equitable rate. 33 utilities invest in low-income programs at a below-equitable rate, and 25 utilities did not

E3B Investment Performance



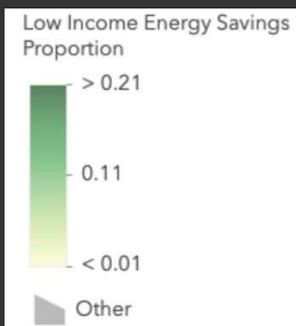


Welcome to the Interactive Energy Efficiency Equity Baseline (E3B) Map!

Share

Low Income Energy Savings Proportion

The Low Income Energy Savings Proportion Map illustrates the proportion of energy savings attributed to low-income households. Selecting a utility activates a pop-up containing additional energy savings data.



(1 of 2)

Low Income Energy Savings Proportion	
NAME	CONSUMERS ENERGY CO
STATE	MI
YEAR	2018
Total Residential Energy Savings (MWh)	193,574
Low Income Energy Savings (MWh)	4,146
Low Income Energy Savings Proportion	0.02



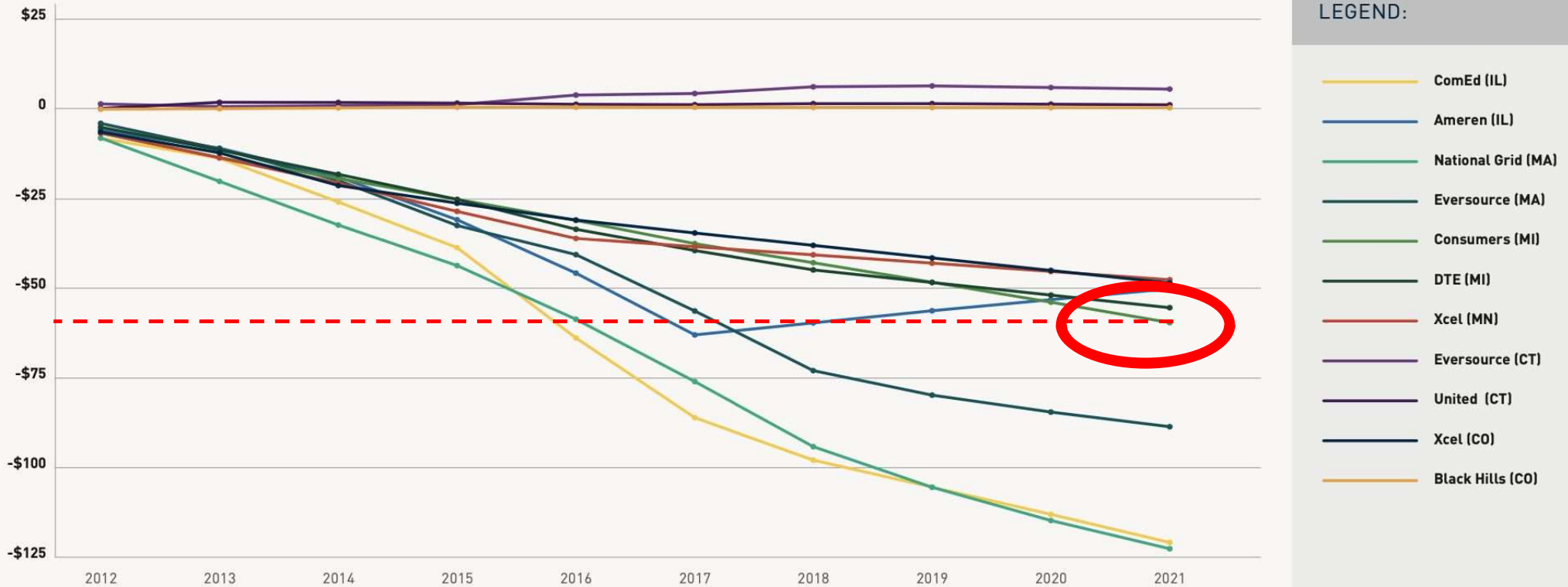
POWERED BY
esri

Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, EPA

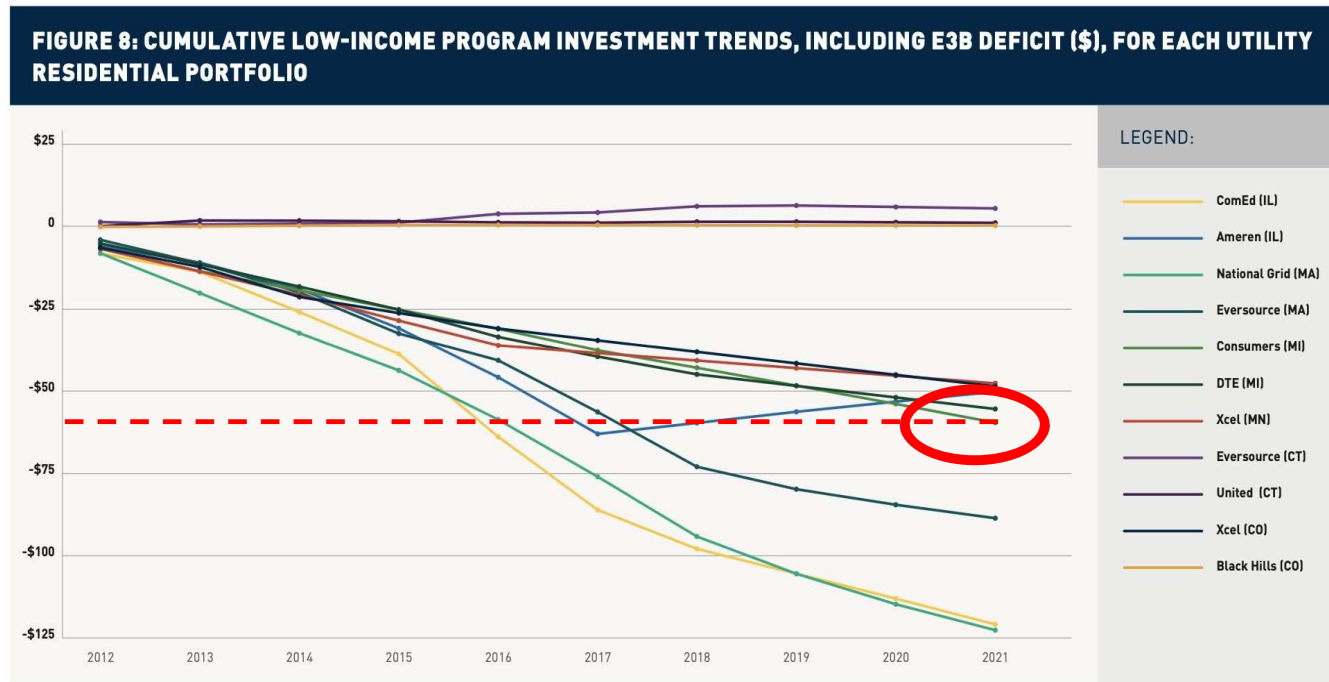


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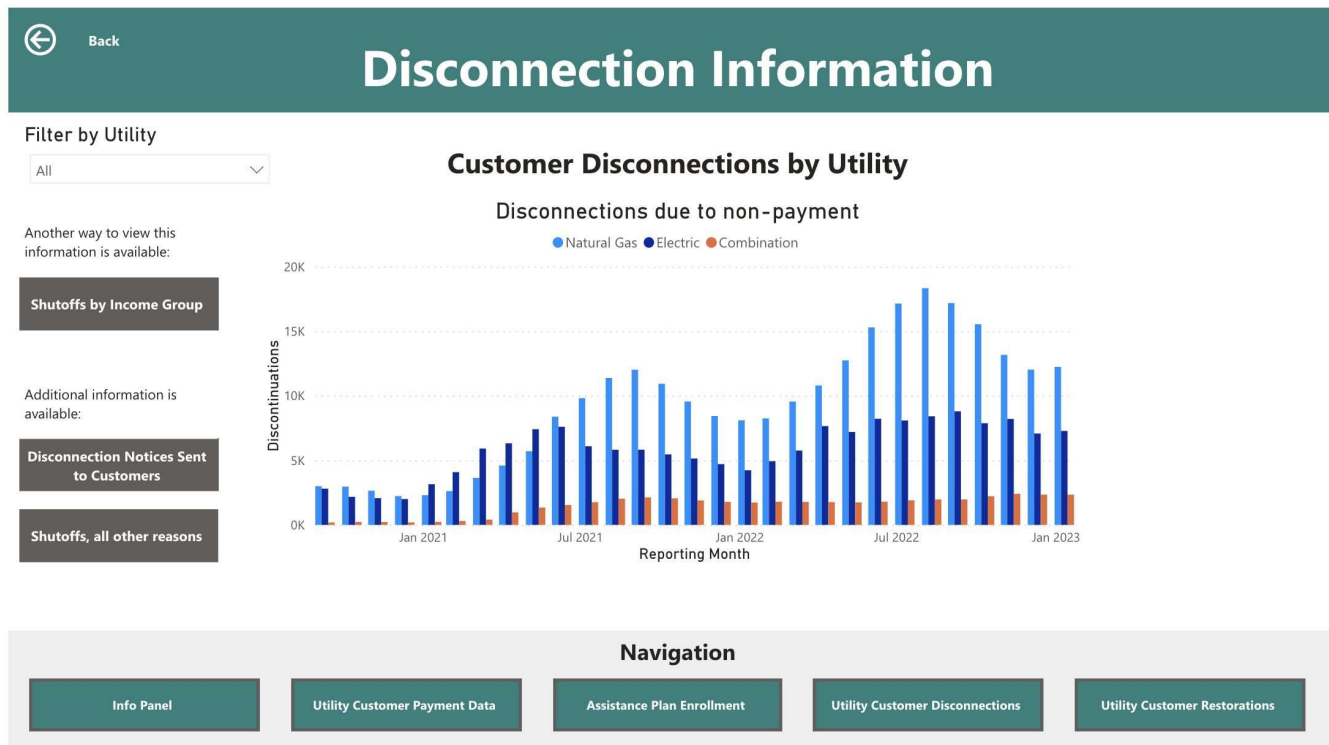
FIGURE 8: CUMULATIVE LOW-INCOME PROGRAM INVESTMENT TRENDS, INCLUDING E3B DEFICIT (\$), FOR EACH UTILITY RESIDENTIAL PORTFOLIO



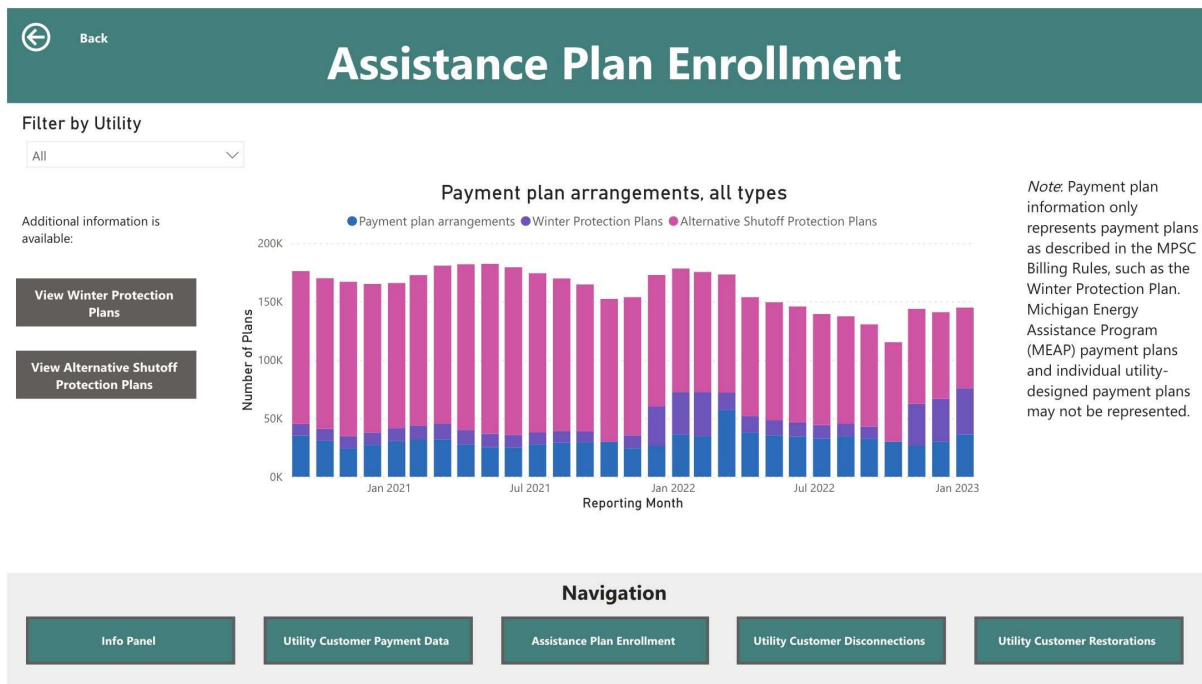
*From 2012-2021,
DTE & Consumers
LI customers
should have
received
AT LEAST
an additional
\$120M in energy
efficiency funds.*



The Path We're On



The Path We're On



The Path We're On

TABLE 1
STATE
DISCONNECT
DATA
Top 10 states

State (latest month of reporting in 2022)*	Disconnects in 2021*	Disconnects in 2022*	Change in Disconnects from 2021 to 2022	% Change in Disconnects from 2021 to 2022
Illinois (October)	225,504	284,720	59,216	26
Pennsylvania (October)	180,219	198,627	18,408	10
Georgia (October)	189,649	198,463	8,814	5
Michigan (June)	142,904	166,284	23,380	16
Ohio (May)	106,378	107,271	893	1
Missouri (September)	68,534	84,754	16,220	24
Maryland (October)	41,416	74,345	32,929	80
Connecticut (October)	153	58,945	58,792	38,426
Kentucky (June)	16,029	52,609	36,580	228
New York (October)	0	41,235	41,235	N/A
Total	970,786	1,267,253	296,467	31

*The data cover states' disconnections up until their latest month of reporting in 2022. See the Year-Over-Year Comparison section in Methodology ([Annex 3](#)) for a full explanation.




The Path We're On

12 HALL OF
SHAME UTILITIES
PERPETRATED
86% OF POWER
SHUTOFFS IN
THE LAST 3
YEARS



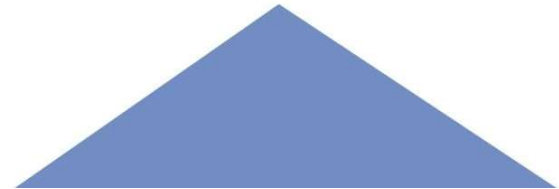
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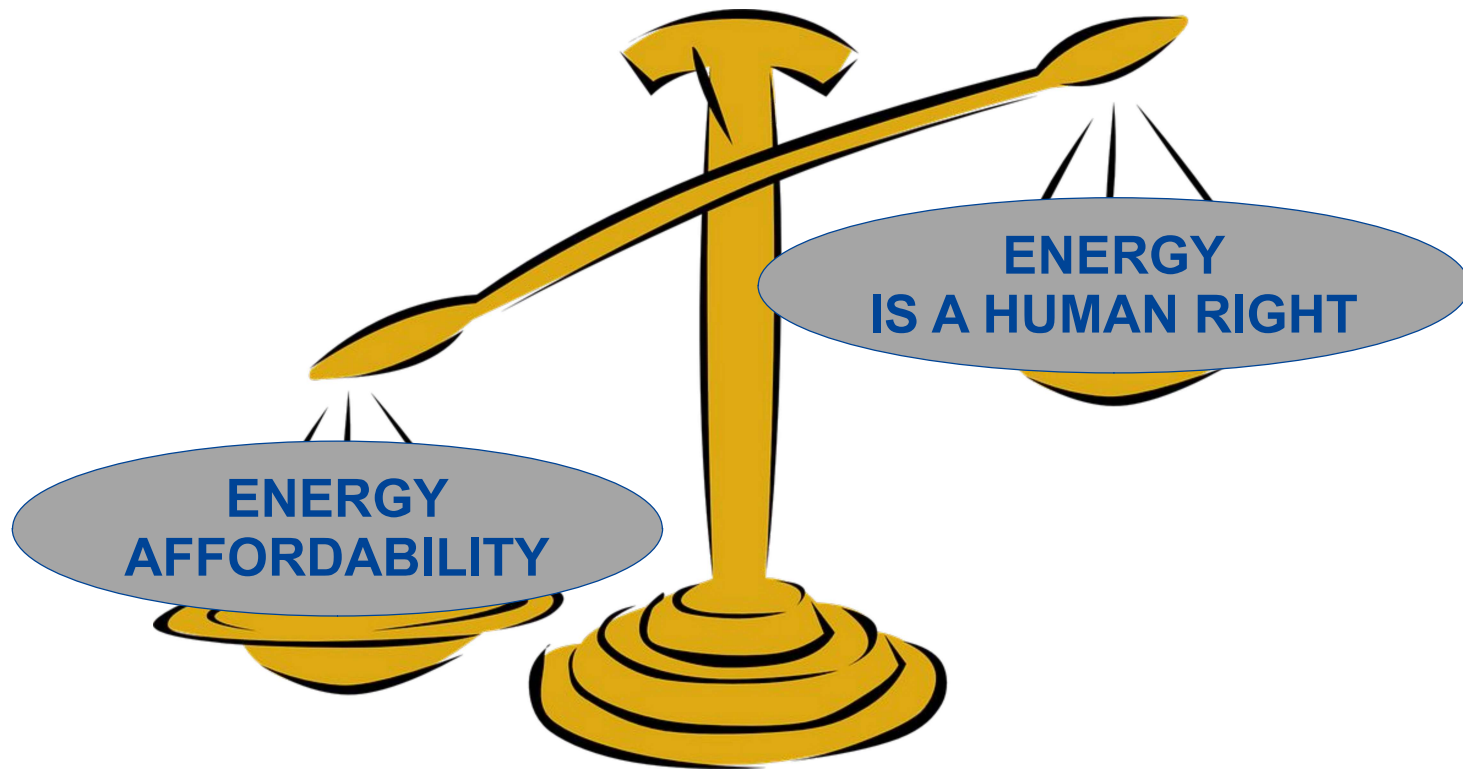
12 UTILITIES SHUT OFF
U.S. HOUSEHOLDS
4.9 MILLION TIMES.



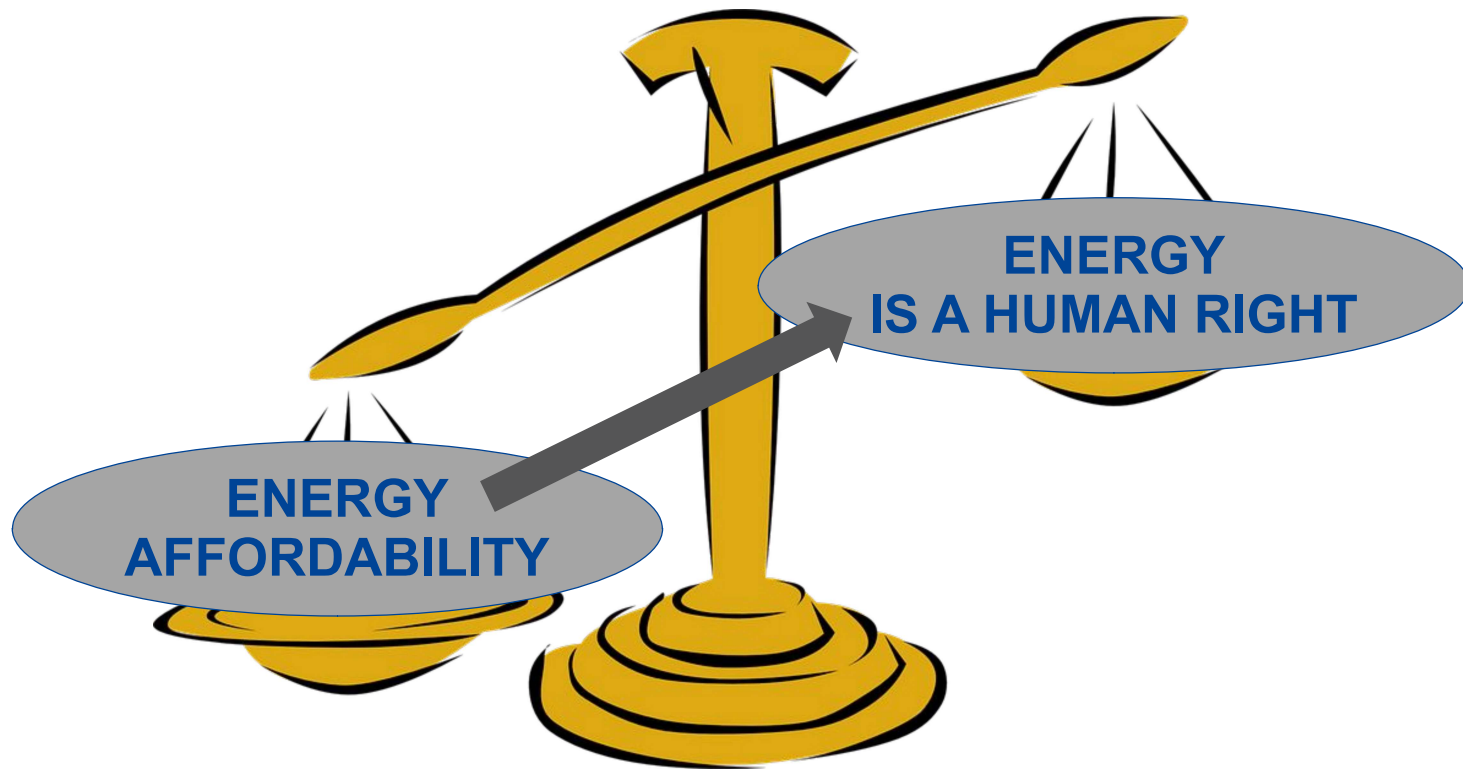
**JUST 1% OF
THEIR DIVIDENDS**
TO SHAREHOLDERS COULD
HAVE STOPPED THAT.



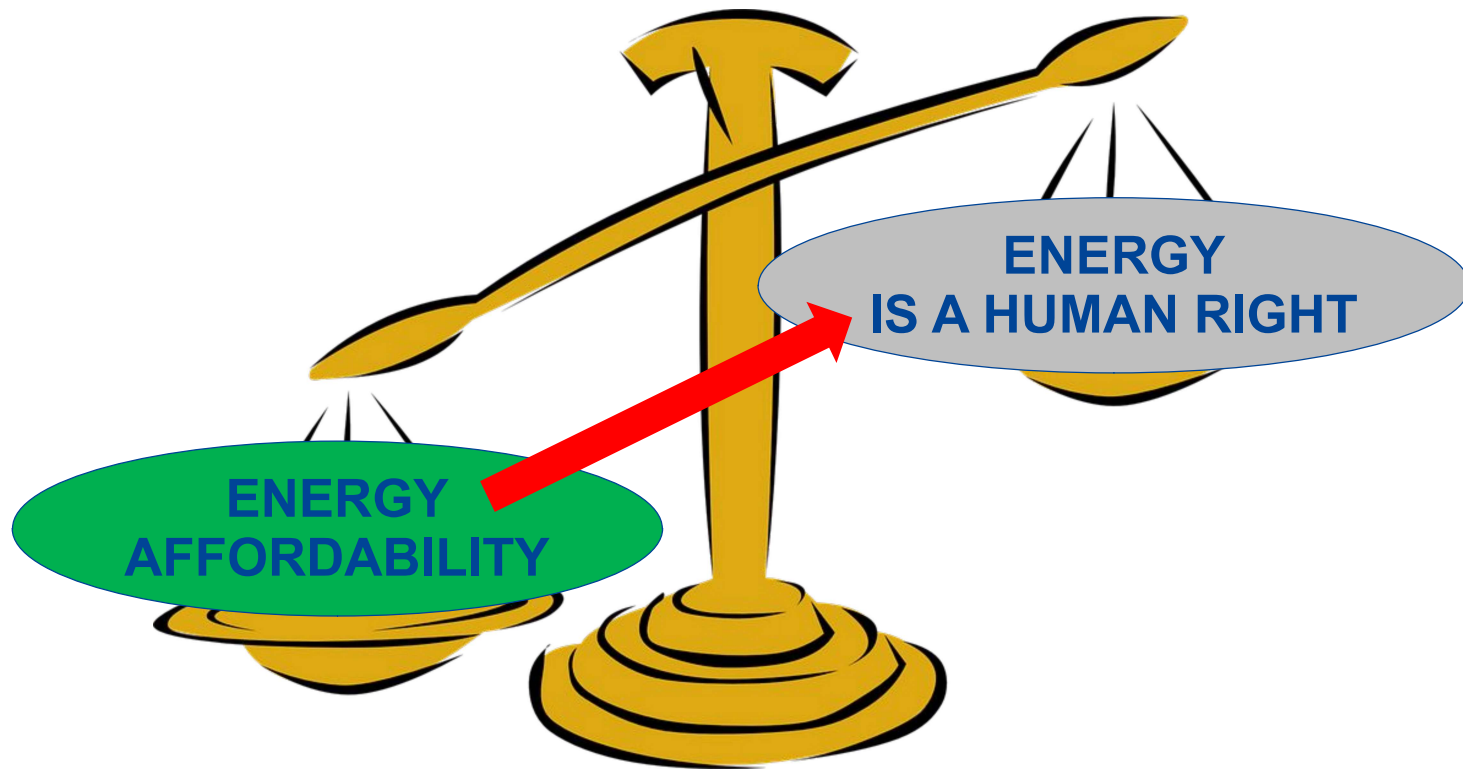
Rethinking Affordability



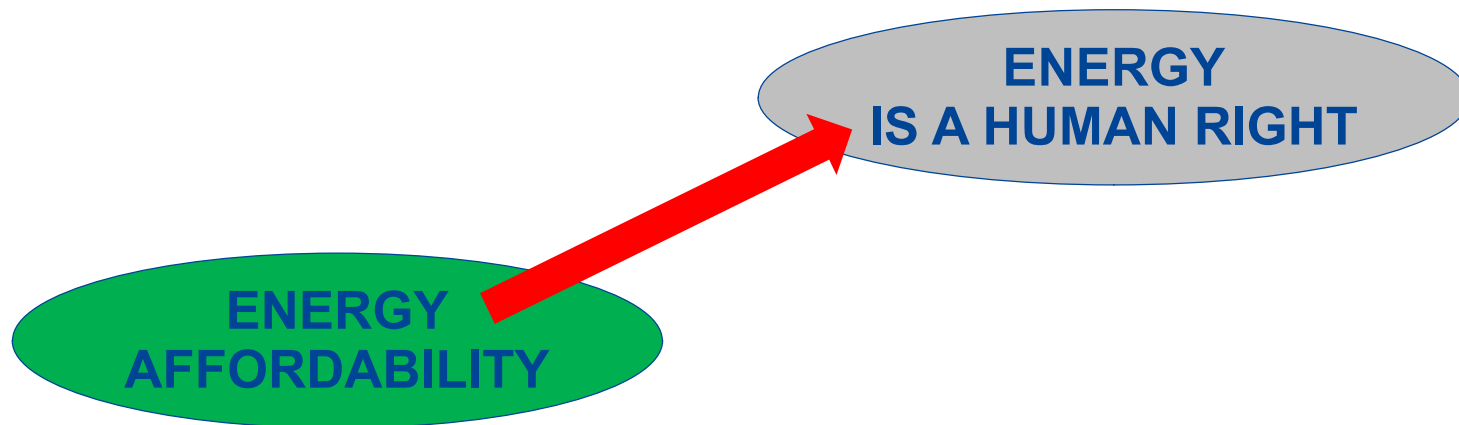
Rethinking Affordability



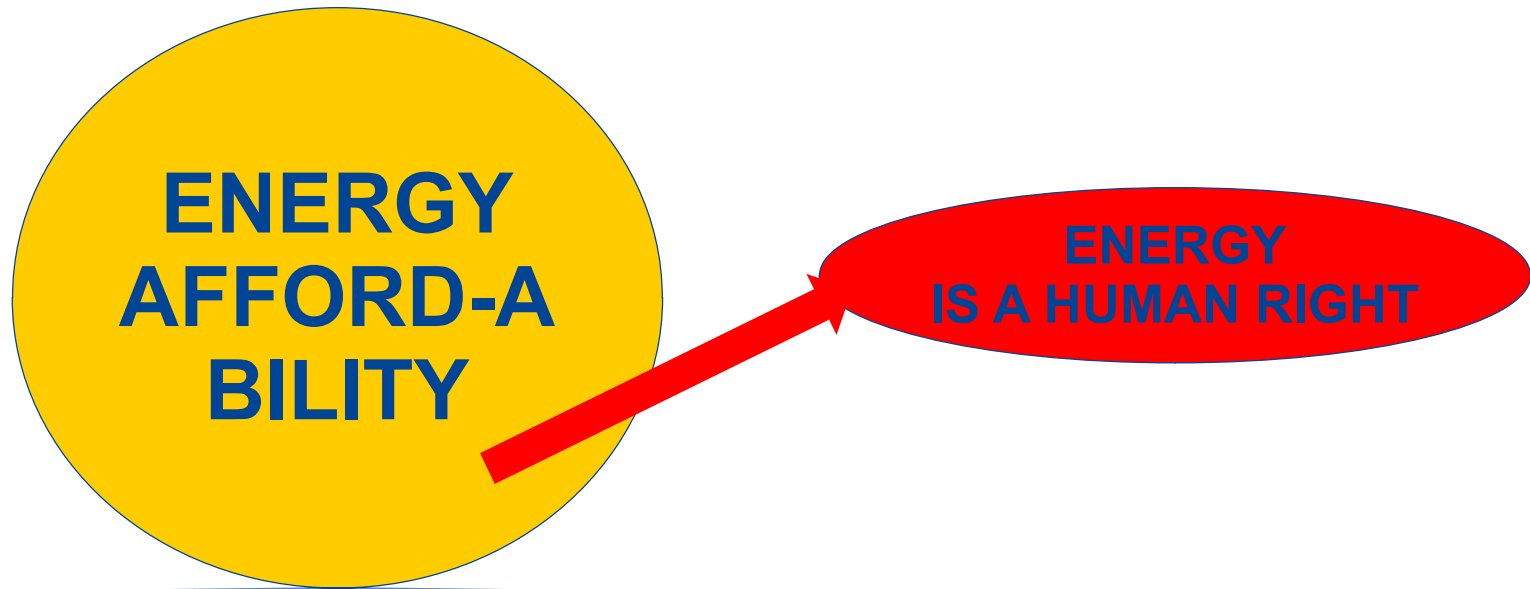
Rethinking Affordability



Rethinking Affordability



Rethinking Affordability



Rethinking Affordability



**ENERGY
AFFORD-A
BILITY**



**ENERGY
IS A HUMAN RIGHT**



Rethinking Affordability



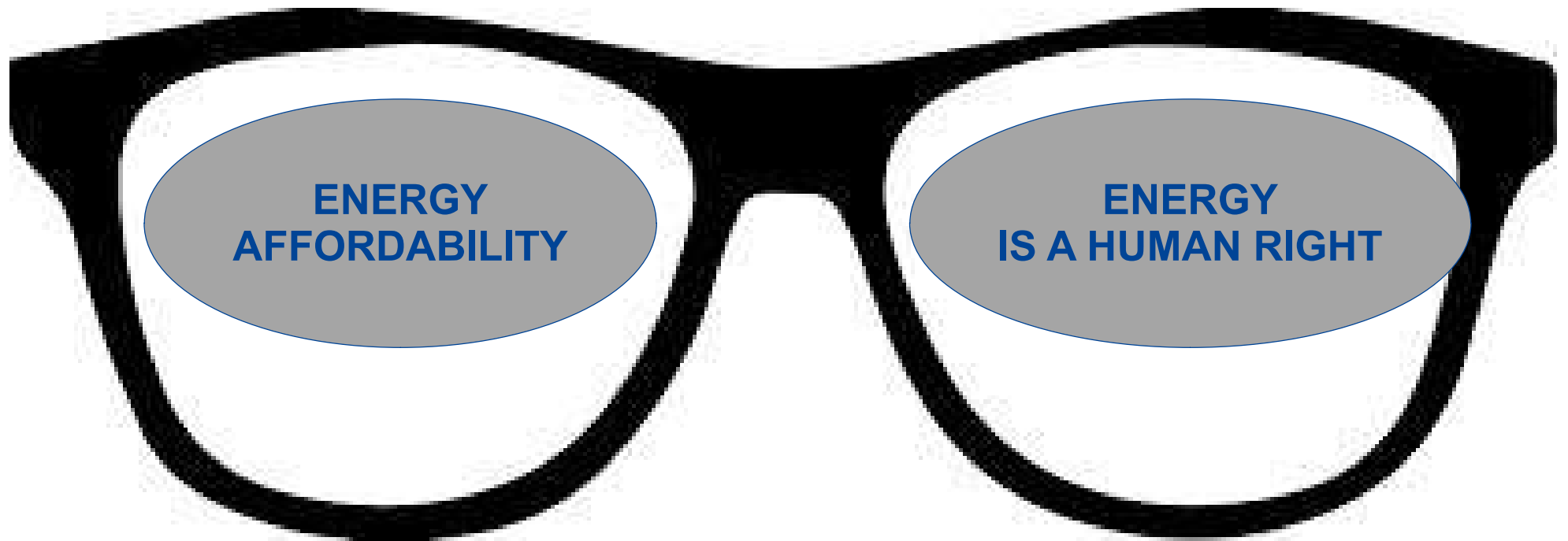
**ENERGY
AFFORDABILITY**



**ENERGY
IS A HUMAN RIGHT**



Rethinking Affordability



Rethinking Affordability

**ENERGY
IS A
HUMAN RIGHT**

**ENERGY
AFFORDABILITY**



Rethinking Affordability



**ENERGY
IS A
HUMAN RIGHT**

**ENERGY
AFFORDABILITY**



Envisioning a World Without Hunger?

“Visions are fantasies, they don’t change anything. Talking about them is a waste of time. We don’t need to talk about what the end of hunger will be like, we need to talk about how to get there.”

Envisioning a World Without Hunger?

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“We all *know* what it’s like *not* to be hungry. What’s important to talk about is how terrible it is to be hungry”

Envisioning a World Without Hunger?

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“We all **know** what it’s like **not** to be hungry. What’s important to talk about is how terrible it is to be hungry”

“I never really thought about it. I’m not sure what the world would be like without hunger, and I don’t see why I need to know.”

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“Stop being unrealistic. There will always be hunger. We can decrease it, but we can never eliminate it.”

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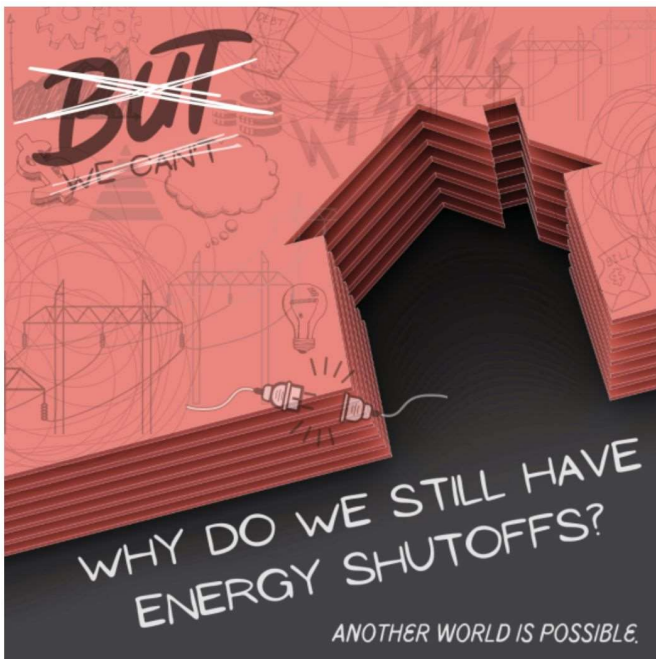
"I never really thought about it. I'm not sure what the world would be like without hunger, and I don't see why I need to know."

"Stop being unrealistic. There will always be hunger. We can decrease it, but we can never eliminate it."

"You have to be careful with visions. They can be dangerous. Hitler had a vision. I don't trust visionaries and I don't want to be one."



The Mythology of Necessity



- #1: BUT we can't force people to subsidize low-income households.
- #2: BUT it would cost too much money.
- #3: BUT we need more data.
- #4: BUT we can't give away energy for free.
- #5: BUT who will pay if low-income households just keep racking up utility debt?
- #6: BUT it would not be cost effective.
- #7: BUT it would disincentivize personal responsibility.
- #8: BUT if we can't shut people off, people will just stop paying.



Zero is Possible...And Proven

Don't Count Utility Shutoffs, Ban Them

by isaac sevier · Sep 12, 2022 18:04 · 7 minute read

Utility shutoffs are a blunt tool that benefits utilities more than people. Creating new standards for counting them help might be valuable but isn't necessary and could potentially produce more harm than good. Our time will be better spent to try to ban them permanently and immediately.



Photo by Sesame Street from YouTube



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Envisioning an Energy Secure World....

Could Michigan be the first state to end
shutoffs
AND
achieve universal affordability?



Energy Justice Data for Good

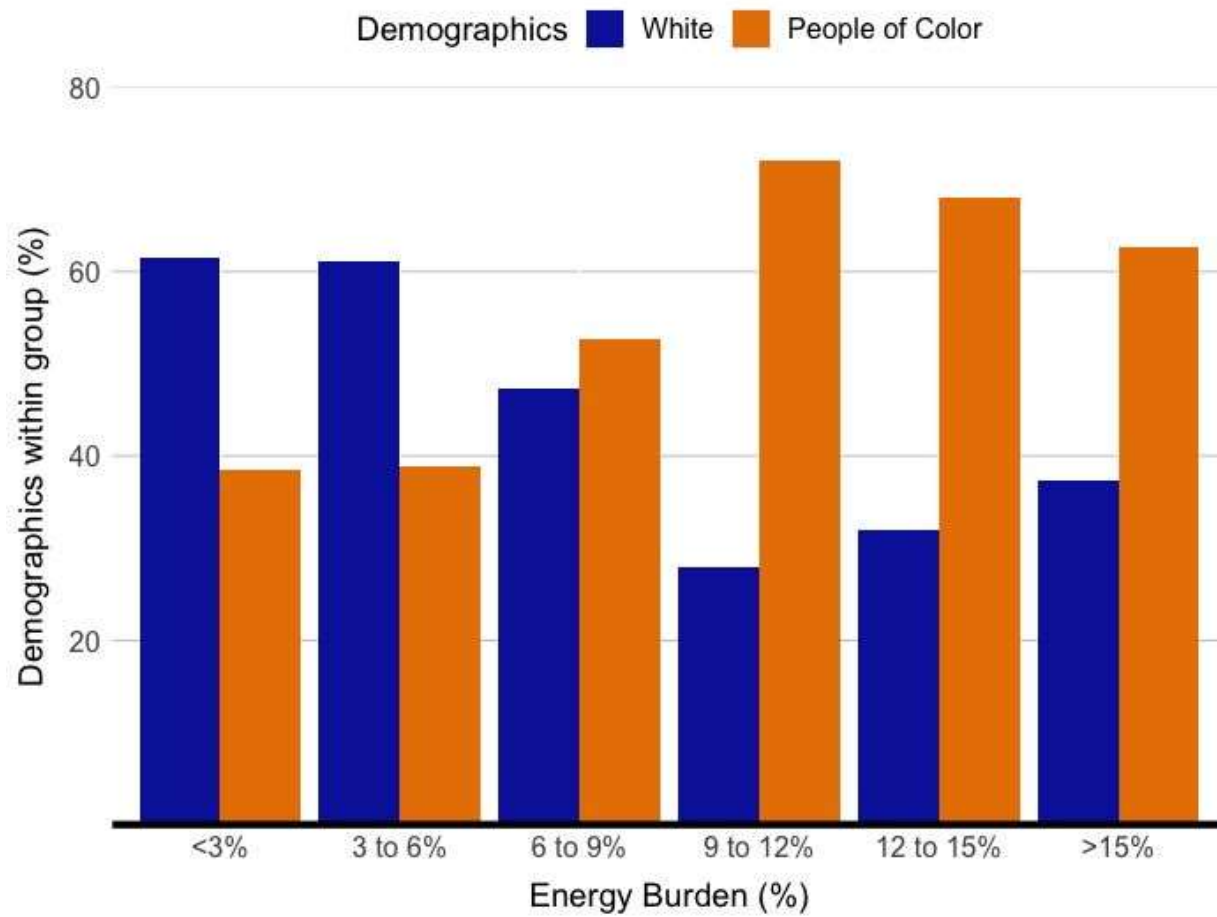


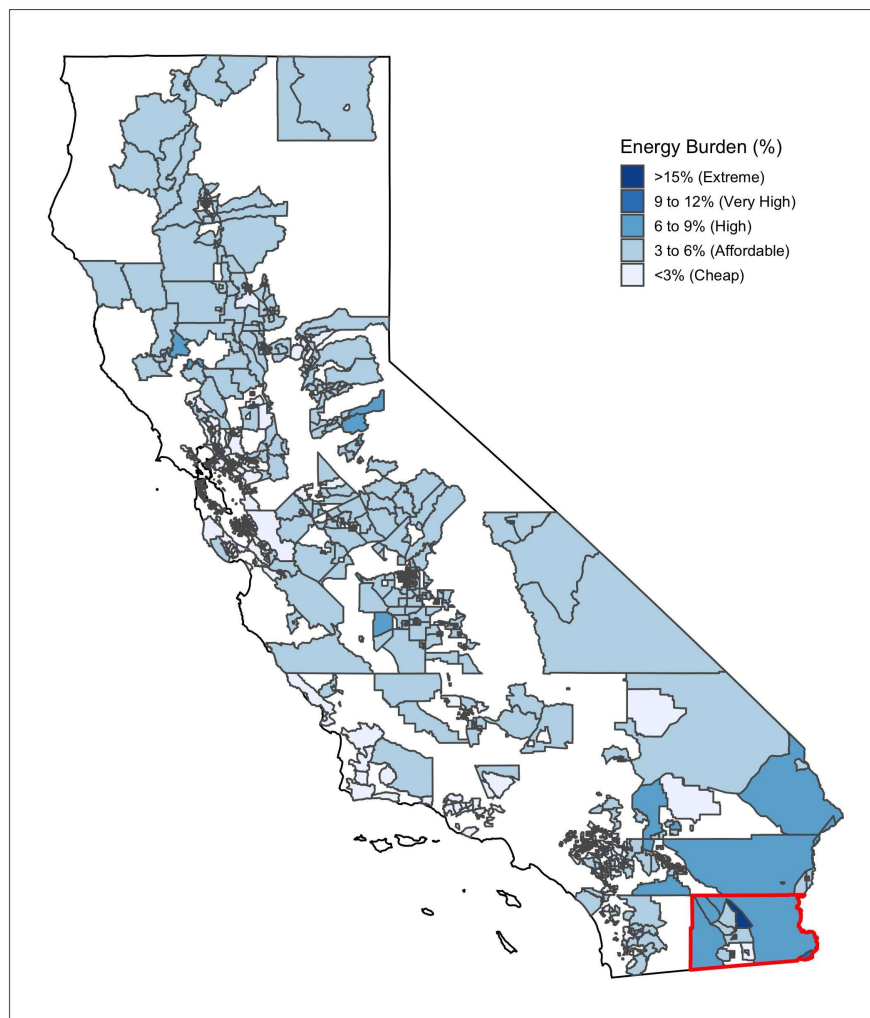
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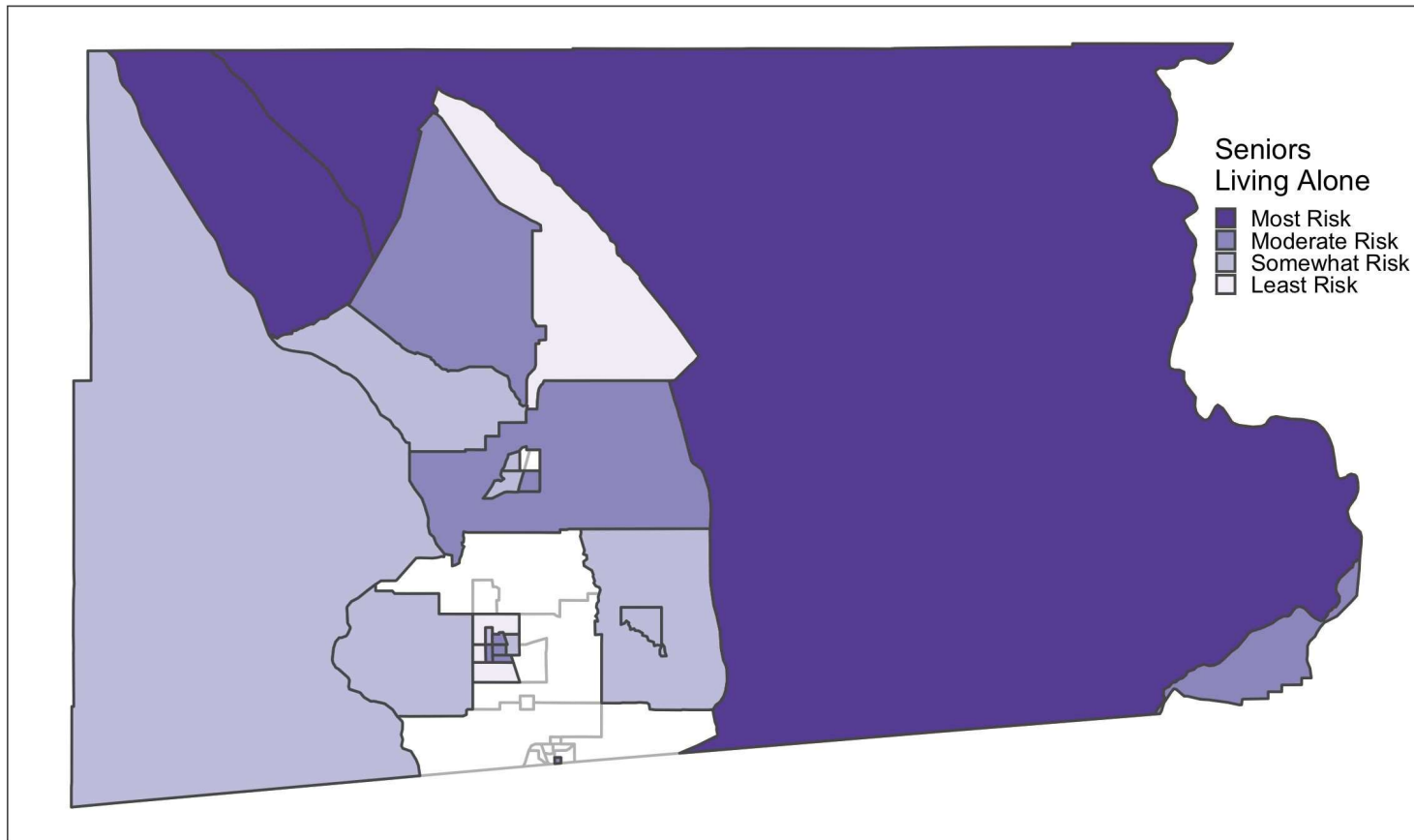
Visualizing Energy Equity Examples



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Mapping Equity



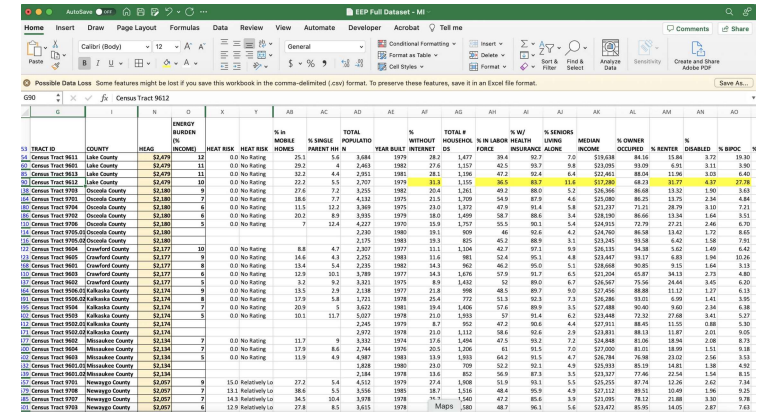
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COMBINING KNOWLEDGE SOURCES TO EXPLORE & PRIORITIZE COMMUNITIES FOR INVESTMENT:

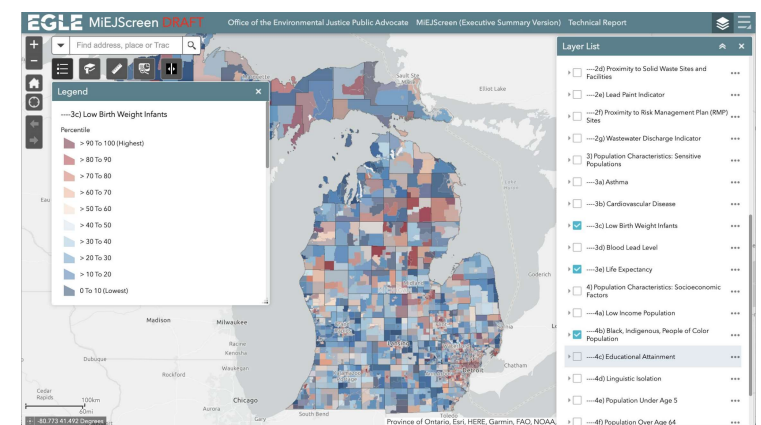
A Case Study of [to be revealed!], MI



EEP Map

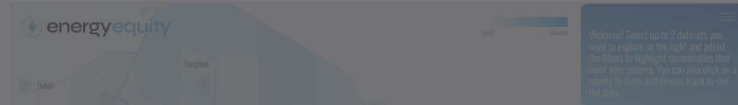


CEJST Map

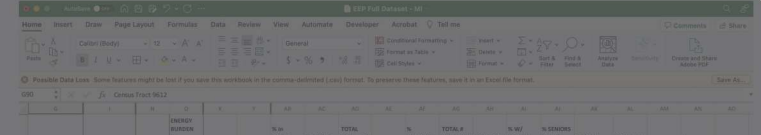


Drawing on all our knowledge to prioritize investments

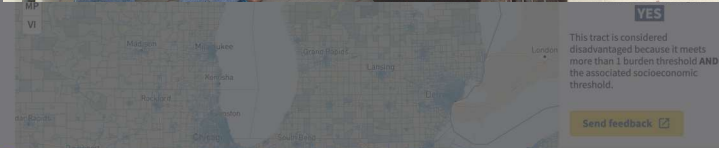
EEP
Map



EEP
Data



MI
EJ
Screen



ENERGY BURDEN

- *Reflects income*
- *Suggests likelihood of other insecurity (housing, food, transportation, health)*
- *Tells us: % bill reduction needed*
e.g. 50% bill reduction = 50% burden reduction (12% to 6%)

VS.

HOME ENERGY AFFORDABILITY GAP

- *Reflects energy costs*
- *Tells us: \$ energy savings needed (per household and total)*



TRACT ID	COUNTY	HEAG	BURDEN (% INCOME)
Census Tract 9611	Lake County	\$2,479	12
Census Tract 9601	Lake County	\$2,479	11
Census Tract 9613	Lake County	\$2,479	11
Census Tract 9612	Lake County	\$2,479	10
Census Tract 9703	Osceola County	\$2,180	9
Census Tract 9701	Osceola County	\$2,180	7
Census Tract 9704	Osceola County	\$2,180	6
Census Tract 9702	Osceola County	\$2,180	6
Census Tract 9706	Osceola County	\$2,180	5
Census Tract 9705.01	Osceola County	\$2,180	
Census Tract 9705.02	Osceola County	\$2,180	
Census Tract 9604	Crawford County	\$2,177	10
Census Tract 9605	Crawford County	\$2,177	9
Census Tract 9601	Crawford County	\$2,177	8
Census Tract 9603	Crawford County	\$2,177	6
Census Tract 9602	Crawford County	\$2,177	5
Census Tract 9506.01	Kalkaska County	\$2,174	9
Census Tract 9506.02	Kalkaska County	\$2,174	8
Census Tract 9504	Kalkaska County	\$2,174	7
Census Tract 9503	Kalkaska County	\$2,174	5
Census Tract 9502.01	Kalkaska County	\$2,174	
Census Tract 9502.02	Kalkaska County	\$2,174	
Census Tract 9602	Missaukee County	\$2,134	7
Census Tract 9604	Missaukee County	\$2,134	7
Census Tract 9603	Missaukee County	\$2,134	5
Census Tract 9601.01	Missaukee County	\$2,134	
Census Tract 9601.02	Missaukee County	\$2,134	
Census Tract 9701	Missaukee County	\$2,057	9

TRACT ID	COUNTY	HEAG	BURDEN (% INCOME)
Census Tract 9611	Lake County	\$2,479	12
Census Tract 9601	Lake County	\$2,479	11
Census Tract 9613	Lake County	\$2,479	11
Census Tract 9612	Lake County	\$2,479	10
Census Tract 9703	Osceola County	\$2,180	9
Census Tract 9701	Osceola County	\$2,180	7
Census Tract 9704	Osceola County	\$2,180	6
Census Tract 9702	Osceola County	\$2,180	6
Census Tract 9706	Osceola County	\$2,180	5
Census Tract 9705.01	Osceola County	\$2,180	
Census Tract 9705.02	Osceola County	\$2,180	
Census Tract 9604	Crawford County	\$2,177	10
Census Tract 9605	Crawford County	\$2,177	9
Census Tract 9601	Crawford County	\$2,177	8
Census Tract 9603	Crawford County	\$2,177	6
Census Tract 9602	Crawford County	\$2,177	5
Census Tract 9506.01	Kalkaska County	\$2,174	9
Census Tract 9506.02	Kalkaska County	\$2,174	8
Census Tract 9504	Kalkaska County	\$2,174	7
Census Tract 9503	Kalkaska County	\$2,174	5
Census Tract 9502.01	Kalkaska County	\$2,174	
Census Tract 9502.02	Kalkaska County	\$2,174	
Census Tract 9602	Missaukee County	\$2,134	7
Census Tract 9604	Missaukee County	\$2,134	7
Census Tract 9603	Missaukee County	\$2,134	5
Census Tract 9601.01	Missaukee County	\$2,134	
Census Tract 9601.02	Missaukee County	\$2,134	
Census Tract 9701	Missaukee County	\$2,057	9

VS.

TRACT ID	COUNTY	HEAG	BURDEN (% INCOME)
Census Tract 5318	Wayne County	\$1,278	19
Census Tract 34	Genesee County	\$1,354	18
Census Tract 5334	Wayne County	\$1,278	17
Census Tract 5333	Wayne County	\$1,278	17
Census Tract 5265	Wayne County	\$1,278	16
Census Tract 5308	Wayne County	\$1,278	16
Census Tract 9	Clare County	\$2,026	15
Census Tract 5311	Wayne County	\$1,278	15
Census Tract 5532	Wayne County	\$1,278	15
Census Tract 5081	Wayne County	\$1,278	15
Census Tract 4	Genesee County	\$1,354	14
Census Tract 5332	Wayne County	\$1,278	14
Census Tract 5336	Wayne County	\$1,278	14
Census Tract 5327	Wayne County	\$1,278	14
Census Tract 5371	Wayne County	\$1,278	14
Census Tract 5319	Wayne County	\$1,278	14
Census Tract 5072	Wayne County	\$1,278	14
Census Tract 5004	Wayne County	\$1,278	14
Census Tract 5141	Wayne County	\$1,278	13
Census Tract 5054	Wayne County	\$1,278	13
Census Tract 5303	Wayne County	\$1,278	13
Census Tract 9611	Lake County	\$2,479	12
Census Tract 3	Clare County	\$2,026	12
Census Tract 1	Clare County	\$2,026	12
Census Tract 10	Clare County	\$2,026	12
Census Tract 9705	Alcona County	\$1,768	12
Census Tract 5439	Wayne County	\$1,278	12
Census Tract 5373	Wayne County	\$1,278	12

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General

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Sort & Filter

Find & Select

Analyze Data

Sensitivity

Create and Share Adobe PDF

Possible Data Loss Some features might be lost if you save this workbook in the comma-delimited (.csv) format. To preserve these features, save it in an Excel file format.

Save As...

690

✕ ✓ fx

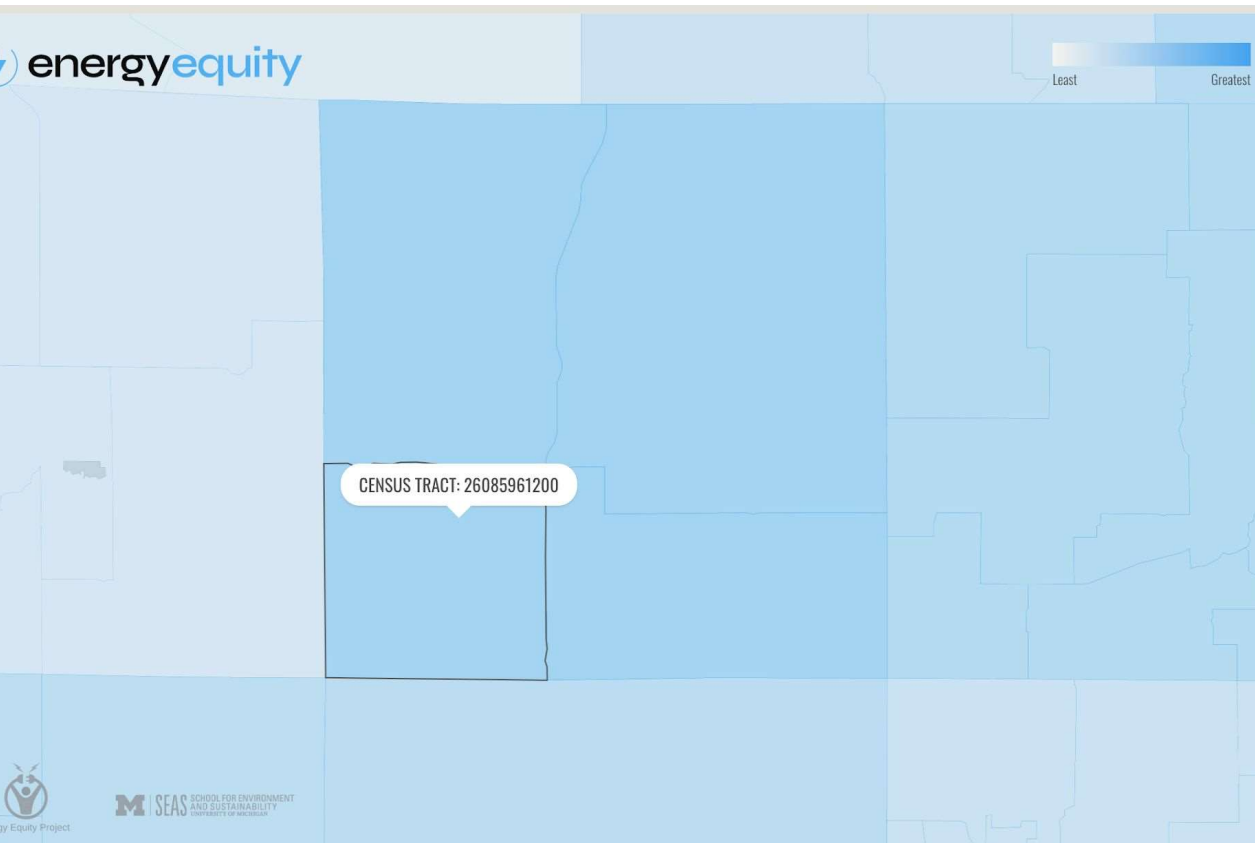
Census Tract 9612

	G	I	N	O	X	Y	AB	AC	AD	AE	AF	AG	AH	AI	AJ	AK	AL	AM	AN	AO
				ENERGY BURDEN (% INCOME)	HEAT RISK	HEAT RISK	% in MOBILE HOMES	% SINGLE PARENT HH	TOTAL POPULATIO N	YEAR BUILT	% WITHOUT INTERNET	TOTAL # HOUSEHOL DS	% IN LABOR FORCE	% W/ HEALTH INSURANCE	% SENIORS LIVING ALONE	MEDIAN INCOME	% OWNER OCCUPIED	% RENTER	% DISABLED	% BIPOC
3	TRACT ID	COUNTY	HEAG																	
4	Census Tract 9611	Lake County	\$2,479	12	0.0	No Rating	25.1	5.6	3,684	1979	28.2	1,477	39.4	92.7	7.0	\$19,638	84.16	15.84	3.72	19.30
5	Census Tract 9601	Lake County	\$2,479	11	0.0	No Rating	29.2	4	2,463	1982	27.6	1,157	42.5	93.7	9.8	\$23,095	93.09	6.91	3.11	3.90
6	Census Tract 9613	Lake County	\$2,479	11	0.0	No Rating	32.2	4.4	2,951	1981	28.1	1,196	47.2	92.4	6.4	\$22,461	88.04	11.96	3.03	6.40
7	Census Tract 9612	Lake County	\$2,479	10	0.0	No Rating	22.2	5.5	2,707	1979	31.3	1,155	36.5	83.7	11.6	\$17,280	68.23	31.77	4.37	27.78
8	Census Tract 9703	Osceola County	\$2,180	9	0.0	No Rating	27.6	7.2	3,255	1982	20.4	1,261	49.2	88.0	5.2	\$26,366	86.68	13.32	1.90	3.63
9	Census Tract 9701	Osceola County	\$2,180	7	0.0	No Rating	18.6	7.7	4,132	1975	21.5	1,709	54.9	87.9	4.6	\$25,080	86.25	13.75	2.34	4.84
0	Census Tract 9704	Osceola County	\$2,180	6	0.0	No Rating	11.5	12.2	3,369	1975	23.0	1,372	47.9	91.4	5.8	\$21,237	71.21	28.79	3.10	7.21
1	Census Tract 9702	Osceola County	\$2,180	6	0.0	No Rating	20.2	8.9	3,935	1979	18.0	1,499	58.7	88.6	3.4	\$28,190	86.66	13.34	1.64	3.51
2	Census Tract 9706	Osceola County	\$2,180	5	0.0	No Rating	7	12.4	4,227	1970	15.9	1,757	55.5	90.1	5.4	\$24,915	72.79	27.21	2.46	6.70
3	Census Tract 9705.01	Osceola County	\$2,180						2,230	1980	19.1	909	46	92.6	4.2	\$24,760	86.58	13.42	1.72	8.65
4	Census Tract 9705.02	Osceola County	\$2,180						2,175	1983	19.3	825	45.2	88.9	3.1	\$23,245	93.58	6.42	1.58	7.91
5	Census Tract 9604	Crawford County	\$2,177	10	0.0	No Rating	8.8	4.7	2,307	1977	11.1	1,104	42.7	97.1	9.9	\$26,135	94.38	5.62	1.49	6.42
6	Census Tract 9605	Crawford County	\$2,177	9	0.0	No Rating	14.6	4.3	2,252	1983	11.6	981	52.4	95.1	4.8	\$23,447	93.17	6.83	1.94	10.26
7	Census Tract 9601	Crawford County	\$2,177	8	0.0	No Rating	13.4	5.4	2,235	1982	14.3	962	46.2	95.0	5.1	\$28,668	90.85	9.15	1.64	3.13
8	Census Tract 9603	Crawford County	\$2,177	6	0.0	No Rating	12.9	10.1	3,789	1977	14.3	1,676	57.9	91.7	6.5	\$21,204	65.87	34.13	2.73	4.80
9	Census Tract 9602	Crawford County	\$2,177	5	0.0	No Rating	3.2	9.2	3,321	1975	8.9	1,432	52	89.0	6.7	\$26,567	75.56	24.44	3.45	6.20
0	Census Tract 9506.01	Kalkaska County	\$2,174	9	0.0	No Rating	13.5	2.9	2,138	1977	21.8	998	48.5	89.7	9.0	\$27,456	88.88	11.12	1.27	6.13
1	Census Tract 9506.02	Kalkaska County	\$2,174	8	0.0	No Rating	17.9	5.8	1,721	1978	25.4	772	51.3	92.3	7.3	\$26,286	93.01	6.99	1.41	3.95
2	Census Tract 9504	Kalkaska County	\$2,174	7	0.0	No Rating	20.9	5	3,622	1981	19.4	1,406	57.6	89.9	3.5	\$27,488	90.40	9.60	2.34	6.38
3	Census Tract 9503	Kalkaska County	\$2,174	5	0.0	No Rating	10.1	11.7	5,027	1978	21.0	1,933	57	91.4	6.2	\$23,448	72.32	27.68	3.41	5.27
4	Census Tract 9502.01	Kalkaska County	\$2,174						2,245	1979	8.7	952	47.2	90.6	4.4	\$27,911	88.45	11.55	0.88	5.30
5	Census Tract 9502.02	Kalkaska County	\$2,174						2,972	1978	21.0	1,112	58.6	92.6	2.9	\$23,831	88.13	11.87	2.01	9.05
6	Census Tract 9602	Missaukee County	\$2,134	7	0.0	No Rating	11.7	9	3,332	1974	17.6	1,494	47.5	93.2	7.2	\$24,848	81.06	18.94	2.08	8.73
7	Census Tract 9604	Missaukee County	\$2,134	7	0.0	No Rating	17.9	8.6	2,744	1976	20.5	1,206	61	91.5	7.0	\$27,000	81.01	18.99	1.51	9.18
8	Census Tract 9603	Missaukee County	\$2,134	5	0.0	No Rating	11.9	4.9	4,987	1983	13.9	1,933	64.2	91.5	4.7	\$26,784	76.98	23.02	2.56	3.53
9	Census Tract 9601.01	Missaukee County	\$2,134						1,828	1980	23.0	709	52.2	92.1	4.9	\$25,933	85.19	14.81	1.38	4.92
0	Census Tract 9601.02	Missaukee County	\$2,134						2,184	1978	13.6	852	56.9	87.3	3.5	\$23,327	77.46	22.54	1.54	8.15
1	Census Tract 9701	Newaygo County	\$2,057	9	15.0	Relatively Lo	27.2	5.4	4,512	1979	27.4	1,908	51.9	93.1	5.5	\$25,255	87.74	12.26	2.62	7.34
2	Census Tract 9708	Newaygo County	\$2,057	7	13.1	Relatively Lo	38.6	5.5	3,556	1985	18.7	1,516	48.4	95.9	4.9	\$27,112	89.51	10.49	1.96	9.25
3	Census Tract 9707	Newaygo County	\$2,057	7	14.3	Relatively Lo	34.5	10.4	3,978	1978	25.7	1,540	47.2	85.6	3.9	\$21,095	78.12	21.88	3.30	9.78
4	Census Tract 9703	Newaygo County	\$2,057	6	12.9	Relatively Lo	27.8	8.5	3,615	1978	Maps	1,580	48.7	96.1	5.6	\$23,472	85.95	14.05	2.87	7.63

Lake County, Census Tract 9312 Stands Out



EEP Map Data



COMMUNITY CHARACTERISTICS:

Home energy affordability gap: \$2,479

Energy burden: 10%

% BIPOC: 27.8%

% With a disability: 4.4%

Employment rate: 36.5%

% Without HS Diploma: 12%

% Without Internet: 31.3%

% Renters: 31.8%

% in Mobile Homes: 22.2%

% Seniors Living Alone: 11.6%

% Single Parent Households:
5.5%



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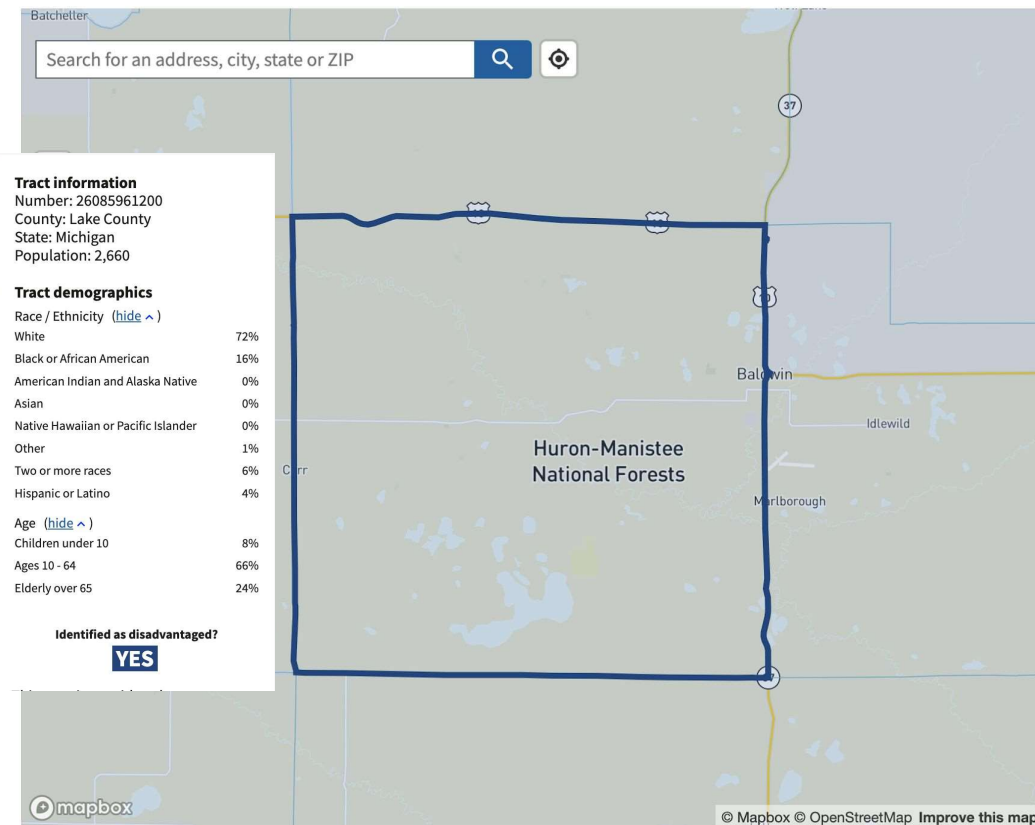


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CEJST Data

screeningtool.geoplatform.gov/en/#10.52/43.8883/-85.944

6% Path To Do 6% Tool Readings EEP SEAS EJ SSI folder U of M 0. EAS525 Funding Community orgs Metrics & Tools



Send feedback

Climate change +

Energy +

Health +

Housing +

Legacy pollution +

Transportation +

Water and wastewater +

Workforce development +

Methodology version 1.0

Help improv

Energy	Transportation
Energy cost Average annual energy costs divided by household income 99th above 90th percentile	Diesel particulate matter exposure Amount of diesel exhaust in the air 4th not above 90th percentile
PM2.5 in the air Level of inhalable particles, 2.5 micrometers or smaller 11th not above 90th percentile	Transportation barriers Average of relative cost and time spent on transportation 96th above 90th percentile
AND Low income People in households where income is less than or equal to twice the federal poverty level, not including students enrolled in higher ed 83th above 65th percentile	Traffic proximity and volume Count of vehicles at major roads within 500 meters 23th not above 90th percentile
Health	AND Low income People in households where income is less than or equal to twice the federal poverty level, not including students enrolled in higher ed 83th above 65th percentile
Asthma Share of people who have been told they have asthma 90th above 90th percentile	Workforce development
Diabetes Share of people ages 18 years and older who have diabetes other than diabetes during pregnancy 92nd above 90th percentile	Linguistic isolation Share of households where no one over age 14 speaks English very well 12th not above 90th percentile
Heart disease Share of people ages 18 years and older who have been told they have heart disease 98th above 90th percentile	Low median income Comparison of median income in the tract to median incomes in the area 90th above 90th percentile
Low life expectancy Average number of years a person can expect to live 87th not above 90th percentile	Poverty Share of people in households where income is at or below 100% of the Federal poverty level 86th not above 90th percentile
AND Low income People in households where income is less than or equal to twice the federal poverty level, not including students enrolled in higher ed 83th above 65th percentile	Unemployment Number of unemployed people as a part of the labor force 84th not above 90th percentile
	AND

CEJST Data

screeningtool.geoplatform.gov/en/#10.52/43.8883/-85.944

6% Path To Do 6% Tool Readings EEP SEAS EJ SSI folder U of M 0. EAS525 Funding Community orgs Metrics & Tools Other Book

Search for an address, city, state or ZIP

48 AK HI PR GU AS MP VI

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Climate change	+
Energy	+
Health	+
Housing	+
Legacy pollution	+
Transportation	+
Water and wastewater	+
Workforce development	+

Methodology version 1.0

Help improve the tool

COMMUNITY CHARACTERISTIC

Energy cost – 99th
Low income – 83rd
Asthma – 90th
Diabetes – 92nd
Heart Disease – 98th
Low life expectancy – 87th
Transportation barriers – 96th

16% Black

Idlewild: “Michigan’s Black Eden”

Idlewild, Michigan

🌐 1 language ▾

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From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Coordinates: 43°53′29″N 85°46′58″W﻿ / ﻿



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Idlewild is an unincorporated community in [Yates Township](#), located just east of [Baldwin](#) in southeast [Lake County](#), a rural part of northwestern lower [Michigan](#). During the first half of the 20th century, it was one of the few resorts in the country where [African-Americans](#) were allowed to vacation and purchase property, before discrimination was outlawed in 1964 through the [Civil Rights Act of 1964](#). The surrounding area is within [Manistee National Forest](#). The community encompasses Lake Idlewild, and the headwaters of the [Pere Marquette River](#) extends throughout the region.

Called the "Black Eden of Michigan",^[2] from 1912 through the mid-1960s, Idlewild was an active year-round community and was visited by well-known entertainers and professionals from throughout the country.^[3] At its peak, it was one of the most popular resorts in the Midwest and as many as 25,000 would come to Idlewild in the height of the summer season to enjoy camping, swimming, boating, fishing, hunting, horseback riding, roller skating, and night-time entertainment. When the [1964 Civil Rights Act](#) opened up other resorts in many states to African-Americans, Idlewild's [boomtown](#) period subsided.

Though not quite a "ghost town" as claimed in the book *Ghost Towns of Michigan*, Chapter 7,^{[4][5]} the population was under 1,000 in 2019,^[6] and numerous buildings were vacant. The Idlewild African American Chamber of Commerce,^[7] founded in 2000 by John O. Meeks, continues to promote existing local businesses and seeking new ones. It is also striving to attract more visitors to the area, with events and other strategies, in hopes of resuscitating the once lively town.^[8]

Establishment (1912–1920s) [\[edit \]](#)

Idlewild was founded in 1912. During this period, a small yet clearly distinguishable [African American middle class](#) – largely composed of professionals and small business owners – had been established in many urban

Idlewild Historic District

[U.S. National Register of Historic Places](#)

[U.S. Historic district](#)

[Michigan State Historic Site](#)



Community Tabernacle



Idlewild: “Michigan’s Black Eden”

Michigan's 'Black Eden': A short history of Idlewild

SHARE [f](#) [t](#) [in](#) [e](#)

PATRICK DUNN | SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 2020

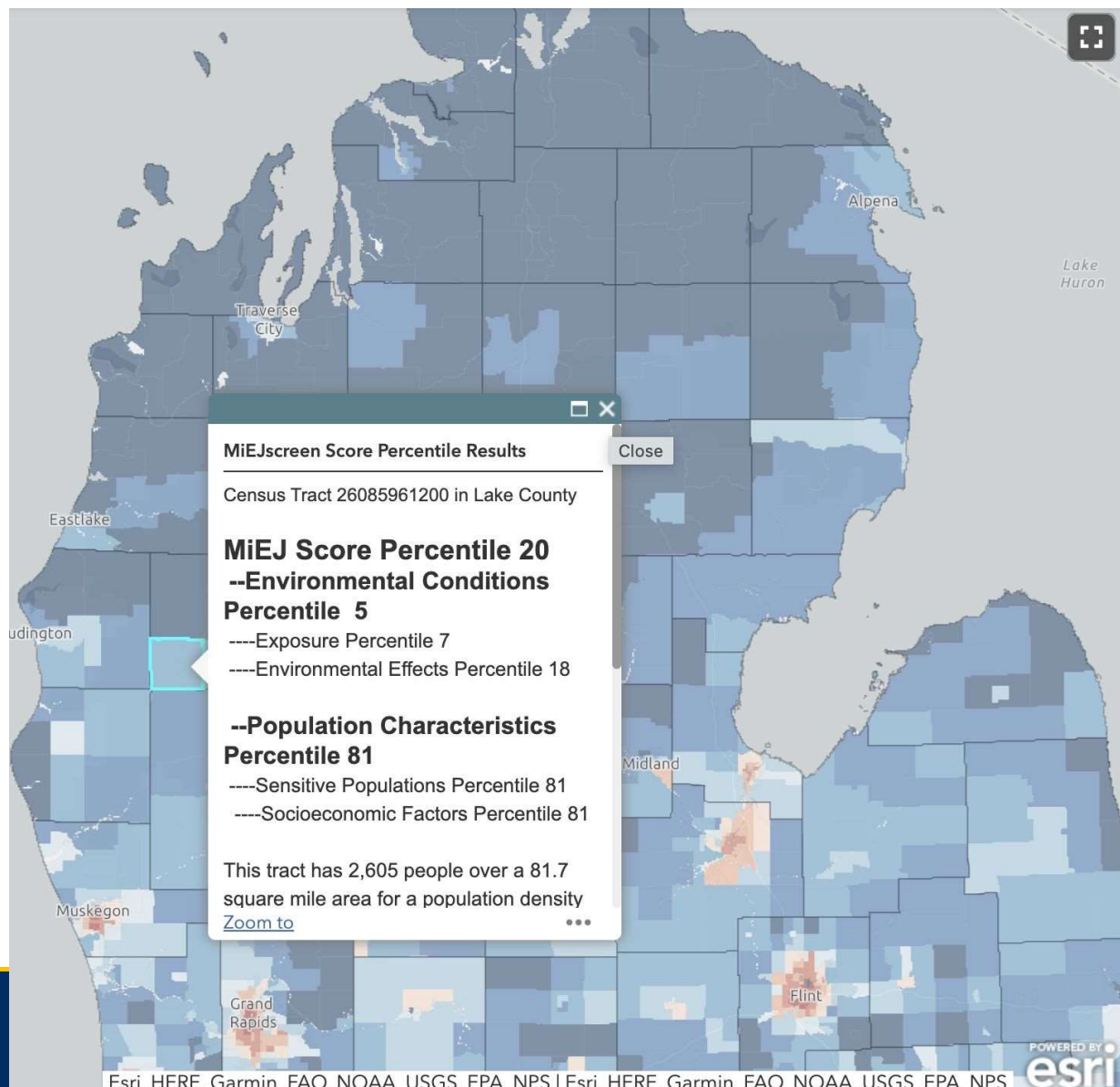
"In the era of Black Lives Matter, revitalizing Idlewild while preserving its history is more vital than ever."



MIEJScreen Comparison

Overall percentile: 20th

Range: 5th - 81st

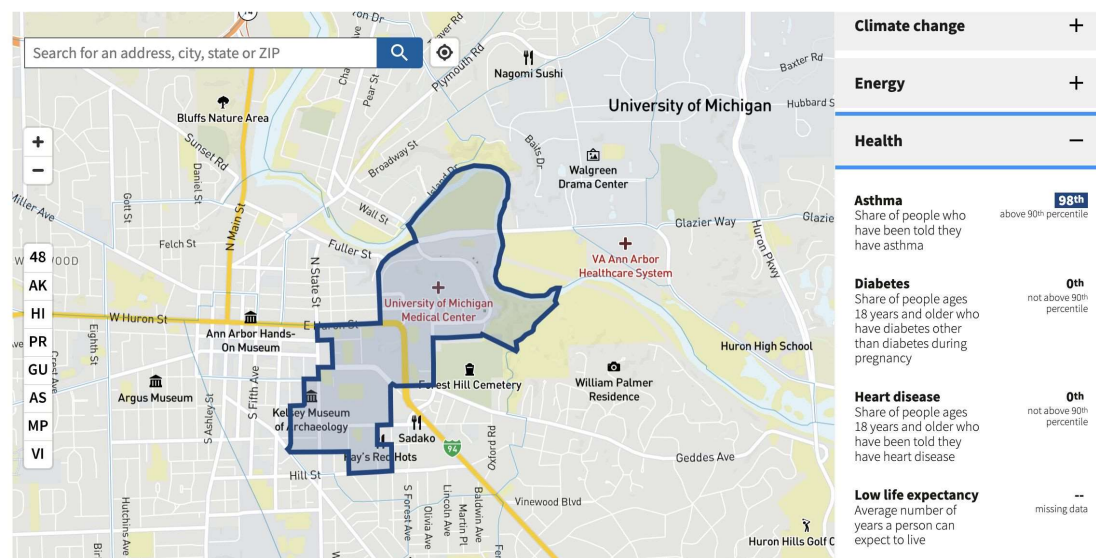


”The Town That
Segregation Built”
“This is where black
people could come and
not have to worry
about not being served
or not being allowed to
use the hotel or the
motel or the facilities,”
says Maxine Martin, a
longtime Idlewilder.

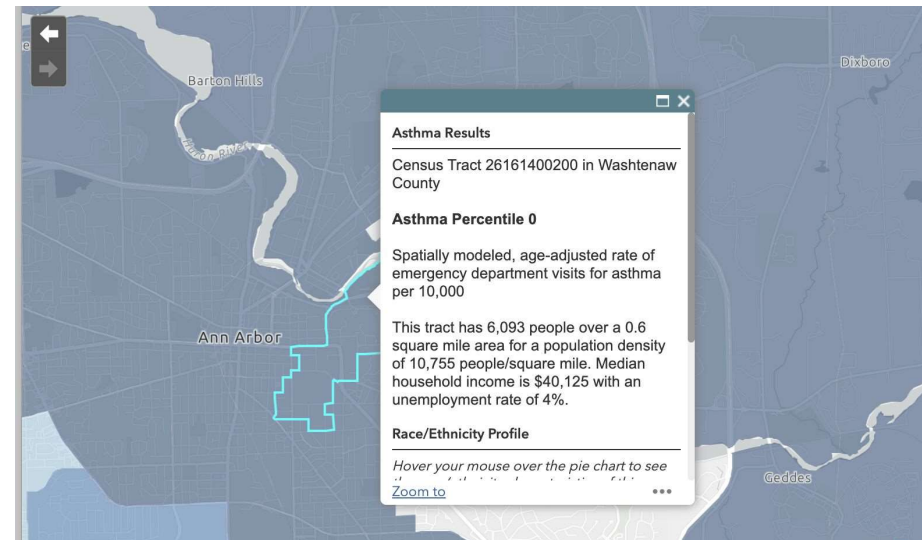
“Six generations of my family have been
in the house that I now own. So that’s
how long we’ve been coming up a long,
long time,” Judith Berry Griffin said. “It
goes back beyond the entertainment.
And we have to start with why Idlewild
was important when it started. Because
there was a lot of unrest in the country,
people didn’t feel safe. People were
being lynched and harassed.”



CEJST



MI EJScreen



Questions?

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